SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1853. NO. 15.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Mail Arrangements at Raeigh.

Irrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL—(By Railroad.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 5 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Sunday) - - at 9½ p. m.
The mail closes at 9 p. m. of the day before it leaves.

SOUTHERN MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 10 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Sunday) - - at 10 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 a. m.

WESTERN MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8½ p. m.
This mail is not due until 11½ p. m., closes at 8 a. m.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Tuesday and Saturday - - at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday - - at 7 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 p. m.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Monday) - - at 3a m.
Mail closes at 7 a. m.

TARBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 a. m.
Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 p. m. night before.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL—(By Horse.)
Leaves Friday - - - - - at 12 m.
Arrives Friday - - - - - at 10 a. m.
Mail closes at 12 M.

October 18, 1852. 97—

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Which is now being opened

AT HIS NEW STORE.

Old Stand,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

A Large Lot of Musical Instruments,

BY the retail or wholesale; Guitars from three to forty dollars, Violins from 25 cents to 50 dollars, Banjors of all sizes and prices, Flutes with from one to eight keys, Octave Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, French and German, &c.

A very fine lot of new and fashionable Music, Music Books bound, with the music selected by myself to suit all kinds of performers.

Paint for Oil or Water colors of every description, put up in tin boxes or by the single tube. Canvass on stretchers or by the single yard of all sizes—in short every thing that belongs to the Fine Arts.

Perfumeries and fancy articles of all kinds, too tedious to mention.

Two second-handed Pianos to sell or rent.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, October 18th, 1852. 97—

NOTICE TO CONFECTIONERS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends of Raleigh and vicinity that we are now in possession of a very extensive assortment of Fruits, Confectionaries, Toys, &c., and would advise all those who desire laying in their Christmas supplies to send in their orders early, so as there may be no difficulty in getting their articles forwarded by the Mail Trains. If delayed too long, owing to the great quantity of goods to be sent by these trains for the Holiday's, some may be prevented.

SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1852. 10—

Raleigh and Gaston Road.

"ORDERED that the President advertise for sale, under the charter, all Stock on which the Instalments shall not have been paid in full, on the 1st day of February next."

The attention of subscribers to the Stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company is particularly called to the above order. Payments may be made to W. W. Vass, Treasurer and Secretary, or to any one of the Directors of the Company.

L. O'B. BRANCH, President.

Office, Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, December 20th, 1852. 12—td.

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.

SELBY & MURRAY.

September 1852 91—

Groceries, &c.

BROWN, Clarified, Crushed and Loaf Sugar; Java, Laguira, Maracaibo and Rio Coffee, Super Imperial and Gunpowder Tea, Sperm, Admantine and Hull's & Son's Tallow Candles. Hardware, Crockery, Blacksmith's Tools. Cotton Bagging Gunny and Dundee, and Rope, Swede and English Iron, Cast Steel, Blister and German do. Blasting Powder, Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails, &c., are always kept by

SELBY & MURRAY.

September, 1—9

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Fine Over-Coats.

CLOTH CLOAKS, with silk velvet facings. Just opened at HARDING'S EMPORIUM.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

ALEXANDER CREECH has received the largest portion of his

Stock of Fancy and Staple dry GOODS,

to which he invites the attention of all who wish to buy handsome and cheap Goods. His stock consists in part of the following:

French Muslins de Lains and Merinoes,
American de Lains and Thibet Cloths,
Alboni Plaids, new style, and Prussian Cashmeres,
Alpacas, a large assortment,
English and American Prints, great variety,
Ginghams, Flannels, and Irish Linens,
Jackonette, Swiss, Checked and Talton Muslins,
French Emb'd and Woolen Shawls,
A good assortment of Gloves and Hosiery,
Work'd Collars, Edgings and Insertions,
Lyle and Thread Edgings,
Finencambric Handk's, Diapers, Bonnet-Ribbons &c., &c.
Bl'k French Cloths and Cassimeres,
Satin, Silk and Cashmere Vestings,
Silk Hand'k. and Italian Cravats,
Tweeds, Sattennettes and Ohio Jeans,
Kerseys, Linseys and Blankets,
Bleach'd and Brown Domestics,
Heavy Ingrain Carpeting and Medium,
Also an assortment of Ready-Made Clothing.

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots & Shoes,

And many other articles not named; all of which he is determined to sell at his usual low prices, and earnestly requests all those in want of new and cheap Goods to give him a call at his stand, three doors above Mr. R. Smith's, where he will be found ready and willing to serve his customers. He returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding county for past patronage, and hopes to merit the continuance of the same.

Raleigh, Sept. 17, 1852. 89—

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.

PALMER & RAMSAY,

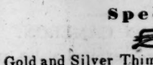
DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, *Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.*

THE subscribers are now receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of 100 Gold and Silver Watches,
Large collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys.
A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,
Fashionable Earrings, Breastpins and Rings,
Bracelets, Cuff Pins and Armlets,
Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles,



Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,
Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,
Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,
Ladles, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.
Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,
Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,
Perfumery and Fancy Goods.
All kinds of Watches, Jewelry and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.

October 4, 1852. 94

State of North Carolina—NASH COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1852—Calvin Richardson and wife Piety, Wilson Rentfrow and wife Cally, William H. High and wife Alsy, *vs* Joel, Josiah, Larkin, Willie, and Henry Prigdin, Calvin Taylor and wife Polly, Raiford Kent, Elizabeth Oneal, Raiford Kent and wife Cely, Henry Eatman and wife Mourning, and Archibald Barny and wife Penny. Petition for Division of Land, of the estate of Hardy Prigdin, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joel, Josiah, Larkin, Willie, and Henry Pridgin, Calvin Taylor and wife Polly, Raiford Kent, Elizabeth Oneal, Raiford Kent and wife Cely, Henry Eatman and wife Mourning, and Archibald Barny and wife Penny, are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks, in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Nash, at the Court House, in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday of February next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard accordingly.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court, at office, 2nd Monday in November, A. D., 1852.

G. W. WARD, c. c. c.

December 19, 1852. (Pr adv. $5,62½.) 11—6w.

State of North Carolina—NASH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, November Term, 1852.—Calvin Richardson and wife Piety, Wilson Rentfrow and wife Cally, William H. High and wife Alsy, *vs.* Joel, Josiah, Larkin, Willie and Henry Pridgin, Calvin Taylor and wife Polly, Raiford Kent, Elizabeth Oneal, Raiford Kent and wife Cely, Henry Eatmon and wife Mourning, and Archibald Barny and wife Penny. Petition for Division of Slaves (of the estate of Hardy Pridgin, dec'd.)

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joel, Josiah, Larkin, Willie and Henry Pridgin, Calvin, Taylor and wife Polly, Raiford Kent, Elizabeth Oneale Raiford Kent and wife Cely, Henry Eatman and wife Mourning, and Archibald Barny and wife Penny, are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Nash, at the Court House, in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday of February next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court, at office, 2nd Monday of November, A. D., 1852

G. W WARD, C. C. C.

December 19, 1852. (Pr. adv $5,52½.) 11—6w

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:* Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

RESTAURBANT.

THIS Establishment is fitted up in a style of neatness and convenience to suit the public.

Fresh Oysters, Fish, Birds, &c.

Received Daily,

and served up in in the best manner.

☞ Private Rooms furnished for Parties.

There are also two fine BILLIARD TABLES in the Establishment.

JOHN KANE.

RALEIGH, December 6, 1852. 7—

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

Dwelling House & Livery Stables.

THE undersigned having determined to change his business, offers for sale the entire Lot adjoining on the south side of Princess street, between Second and Third streets, on which is situated the Dwelling House and Livery Stables, now occupied by him.

The Dwelling House,

situated in the central portion of the town, on the corner of two streets, is well arranged and sufficiently commodious for most families, having all necessary out buildings attached to it.

The Livery Stables

are very extensive, and as well planned and arranged, and as conveniently located as any similar establishment in the Southern country. The main building fronting on Second street, with its entire length on Princess street, is 100 feet long by 56 feet broad, has a basement, principal flour and loft, each of as great capacity as the size of the building will permit, is built in the best manner of stone and brick, and being covered with tin is as nearly fire proof as a building used for stables can well be made. An abundant supply of the purest spring water is had within ten feet of the building, and the establishment is now enjoying very extended patronage.

The lot will be divided if desired, and the Eastern end on which the Livery Stables stand, sold separate from the Western end on which the Dwelling House is situated.

The terms will be accommodating, and any information in reference to the premises will be given by the undersigned, or in his absence by N. N. Nixon, Esq.,

The above property unless previously disposed of at private sale, will be sold by public Auction, on the first day of January next. H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, Dec. 11th, 1852. 9—3w.

$200 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina:*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that George Foster, late of the county of Mecklenburg, stands charged with the murder of one Charles Foster, in said County, and that the said George Foster has fled from justice and probably escaped beyond the limits of the State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Foster may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Mecklenburg county.

DESCRIPTION:

George Foster is described to be about 28 years of age, is five feet five or six inches high, of dark copper color, is a free man, and when spoken to appears cheerful and is apt to smile, weighs 130 or 140 pounds, rather slender, and known in some places as George Happoldt.

(SEAL.) Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this the 9th day of December, A. D. 1852.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.

W. H. JONES, Private Secretary.

Raleigh, December 9th, 1852. 9—4w.

$300 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Wilson England, late of the county of Catawba, stands charged with the murder of one Nathaniel Wilson in the said county, and that the said England has fled from justice, and probably escaped beyond the limits of the State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said England may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of three hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Catawba County

DESCRIPTION.

Wilson England is described to be about 26 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches in height, hair and complexion rather light—lean, thin visaged and spare made eyes and mouth somewhat distorted, slight stammering in his speech, fond of disputation, and has been engaged in teaching English Grammar and Elocution.

(SEAL.) Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 9th day of December, A. D., 1852.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor,

WM. H. JONES, *Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, Dec. 9, 1852. 9—4w.

The Western Democrat and Lincolnton Republican will insert four times.

$400 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, David S. Reid, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one GEORGE W. CAROWAN, late of the County of Hyde, stands charged with the murder of one Clement H. Lassiter, late of said county, and that the said George W. Carowan has fled from justice, and escaped beyond the limits of the State.

Now therefore to the end that the said George W. Carowan may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of four hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Hyde County.

DESCRIPTION.

George W. Carowan is about 55 years of age, in height 5 feet 10 inches, with a slight stoop when he walks. He has a high narrow forehead, features indicative of firmness, and an intelligent countenance. Is bald, and has lost two of his front teeth, but sometimes wears artificial ones in their place. He has heretofore been known as a preacher.

Given under my hand and attested with the great seal of the State of North Carolina at the City of Raleigh this 16th day of December, A. D. 1855.

By the Governor,

DAVID S. REID.

W. H. JONES, Private Secretary.

New Silk, Shawl and Embroidery STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he has just opened at THE NEW STORE, a splendid assortment of

Silks, Shawls, Embroideries and Dress Goods,

which he will sell at prices lower than they have ever before been offered in this city.

His stock of goods are of the newest style and latest importation, and he would invite customers to call, examine and judge for themselves, as he feels confident that, upon examination, they will compare favorably with the best in the market.

Very superior and magnificent embroidered Canton crape shawls, from 5 to $50, fine Cashmere, Thibet, plaid and Brocha Shawls at various prices. Rich Brocade, Black Italian, and fancy Silks from 40 cts. to $2 50 per yard.

Fine French embroidered collars, sleeves, chemisettes, cloths and cassimeres of superior quality, suitable for men or boy's wear; also a full assortment of gloves, hosiery, and a variety of articles, at equally low prices.

J. SMITH, Fayetteville street, next door to Mr. Pattin's Shoe-Store.

Raleigh, Dec. 27th, 1852. 12—1m.

R. F. LESTER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PETERSBURG, Va.

WILL give his personal attention to the sale of all kinds of Produce and to Forwarding Goods, &c. Attends particularly to forwarding Tobacco and other Produce to Richmond.

REFER TO—Hon. A. W Venable, and Dr. G. A. Wilson, Granville, Mr. W. L. Pomeroy, Raleigh.

November 4, 1852. —3m.

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

Hillsborough Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE first session for 1853 will begin on the first Monday in January and continue for five months.

The patronage extended to the Institute has induced the principal to adopt measures for its enlargement and permanent establishment on the basis of a thorough and extensive course of Female education.

The several departments are already filled by highly competent instructors.

As the number boarding in the Institute is limited, early application may be necessary to ensure admittance.

The payment of one hundred dollars, in advance, will secure to a young lady all the advantages of board, and of instruction in any portion of the following branches, which can be successfully prosecuted at the same time. The payment of sixty-five dollars will secure instruction in the ordinary English branches, with board, washing, fuel and lights.

Tuition fees will be expected in advance, and all bills for board and books at the close of the session.

Tuition in Classical course,	$20
" Preparatory course,	15
Ancient and Modern Languages, each,	10
Painting and Drawing,	10
Painting in Oil colours,	15
Ornamental Needle Work,	5
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20

These prices will be charged when taken separately unless the number of studies amount to more than fifty dollars.

BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, December 10, 1852. 9—

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

BROGANS! BROGANS!

THE subscriber has now on hand and intends to keep at all times during the Fall and Winter seasons a large and good assortment of Negro Shoes, for male and female, embracing all kinds used

For Plantation and other Purposes.

Amongst my assortment of Brogans may be found the Hungarian shoe and Stitchdowns, to which I would call the attention of Farmers and others in want of a superior article for their servants. My prices shall be as low as similar goods can be bought elsewhere, and I would respectfully invite the attention of all to an examination of my stock, as I shall sell low for cash.

I have also on hand and intend constantly to keep, a large and well selected assortment of

Ladie's & Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes.

including all of the latest styles and patterns. Also,

Boys and Youths Boots and Shoes,

Misses and Children's Shoes, all kinds,

Travelling and hair Trunks, Valices, Bonnet Boxes, Carpet Bags, Satchels, Blacking, Brushes. &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, by

A. J. PARTIN,

Sign of the Big Boot.

Raleigh, September 18, 1852. 88—

RICH FANCY DRY GOODS,

FOR THE FALL OF 1852.

Just in time for the Legislature.

THE subscriber having removed to the Corner Store House, formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith, which has been recently fitted up in most elegant style, and having just returned from New York, is now opening quite a magnificent supply of *Rich Fancy Dry Goods.* of the latest importations and fashions from *Paris* and *London*, which are exceedingly attracting, and to which he would respectfully invite the attention of tasty purchasers, both among the ladies and gentlemen, from the City and surrounding country.

Also, a full supply of *Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots,* and *Bonnets* of every description.

Together with a full lot of *Ready Made Clothing* common and fine, remarkably cheap.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, October 1st, 1852. 92—

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

R. H. GRAVES, A. M., *Principal.*

Wm. M. KILPATRICK, *Assistant.*

THE Classical course will be such as to prepare boys for the Freshman Class in College.

The scientific course will embrace the higher branches of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Special attention will be given to the English branches.

TERMS:

For those pursuing the classical or scientific course $21 per session of 20 weeks.

For others $16.

The next session will commence on the 12th January, 1853.

December 27, 1852. 12—3w.

Warrenton Female Institute.

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE twenty-fourth semi-annual session of this Situation will commence on Monday the 3d of January next. Charges as before. Pupils are received at any time and charged from the time of entrance.

Terms $62,00 per session for Board and English tuition. Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Oil Painting at former rates. Vocal Music and Ornamental needle work gratis.

Circulars containing the fullest information will be sent to those applying.

GRAVES & WILCOX.

Warrenton, Dec. 2, 1852. 6—4m.

Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's Female School.

HILLSBORO', N. C.

THE winter session will commence on Wednesday, the 12th of January next. The school is furnished with a new and complete apparatus, and the young ladies have access to an extensive library. Persons desiring to place their daughters or wards in this school will address REV. R. BURWELL,

Hillsboro', N. C.

Dec. 16, 1852. 10—w4w.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 21st term of this School will commence on the 6th of January, 1853. The expense of the board of pupils with tuition in English, French, and Music, is $125,00, for a term of 5 months.

For a circular containing full information, apply to the Rector. ALDERT SMEDES.

Nov. 20, 1852. 4—6w.

Commission Business.

THE undersigned will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of

STAINBACK & HARDEE.

Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side.

F. C. STAINBACK, W. H. HARDEE.

November 1st, 1852. 101—1y.

GENTLEMEN who are desirous of good health would do well to call at A. J. Partin's and supply themselves with a pair of Cork Sole or Water-proof BOOTS, which they can purchase for a small sum of money not exceeding four dollars and fifty cents.

Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1852. 88—

JUST OPENED, a good assortment of Gents fine Calf Stitched Boots and Shoes. Also, 200 pairs business boots. A. J. PARTIN.

Raleigh, Sept. 16th, 1852. 88—

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the present Legislature to incorporate the "Manteo Mining Company."

Nov 20, 1852. 4—

Old English Pine Apples, and Philadelphia made Cheese, just arrived at TUCKER'S.

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE exercises of this School will commence on Monday, the 3rd of January next, under the charge of Mr. A. DAVIS, a gentleman of several years experience as a teacher. The Academy is situated about a half mile from the old Midway Academy, equi-distant from Louisburg and the Shocco Springs, in one of the most healthy sections of the State.

This institution is preparatory to any College the student may prefer. The rooms will be neat and comfortable and every facility afforded the students to enable them to pursue their studies. Board can be had with either of the subscribers and Mrs. Elizabeth Branch, at $7,00 per month. No extra charge for lights.

English Branches $10 per session,
Languages $15 per session.

W. J. BRANCH,
JOHN J. JONES,
THOMAS A. PERSON.
NATH'L. H. MACON.

Nov. 8, 1852. 6—4w.

VALLEY ACADEMY.

THIS institution is situated in the beautiful and retired Valley of the Yadkin, seven miles north of Lenoir, county seat of Caldwell, N. C. The Spring session will commence January 5th, 1853.

Tuition in advance, for Classics, per session, $18 00
" " English, " $10 to 12 50
Boarding, including all expenses, " $30 00

Pupils will be charged from the time they enter School; no deduction, however, for loss of time thereafter, except in case of protracted illness.

For further information, enquire of W. J. Bingham, Bethmont, Orange county; S. F. Patterson and E. W. Jones, Fort Defiance, or James Harper, Esq., Lenoir, N. C.

E. W. FAUCETTE, Principal.

Fort Defiance P. O., N. C. } 5—5t.
November 26th, 1852. }

SOUTH LOWELL MALE ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will close on Wednesday the 15th of December. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

The next Session will commence on Wednesday the 4th of January, and continue five months, under the supervision of present Principal, Mr. John Williams, a graduate of Randolph Macon College, who has proved himself to be, in every sense of the word, qualified to conduct the Institution to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. The public may rest assured that the morals of the Students will be strictly guarded, and every exertion made on the part of its managers to make Southlowell one of the safest and best Schools of the same grade in North Carolina.

Tuition paid in advance.

Board per month,	6 50
Tuition, primary,	10 00
Higher, English,	12 50
Languages,	15 00

D. C. PARRISH, *Sec.*

November 27. 6 4w.

MASONIC INSTITUTE,

Germanton, N. C.

Rev. GEORGE M. EVERHART, Principal, and Professor of Greek and Natural Science.

RUFUS R SMITH, Professor of Latin and English.

IGNATIUS E. SHUMATE, Teacher in Mathematics.

THE next session of this Institution will open Thursday, January 6th, 1853. It is very important that those intending to enter, should be present on the first day. The several departments mentioned above will receive the special attention of those having charge of them. In the department of Natural Science weekly lectures will be delivered. The Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus is superior, and cost nearly $700. The Cabinet of Minera's and Fossils numbers 5 or 600 specimens; and the Library nearly 700 volumes of new books.

The prices of tuition are 7, 10 and $15 per session. Board is $6 per month, including fuel and washing.

All communications should be addressed to the Principal.

November 26th, 1852. 5—16thJan.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

CEDAR ROCK, FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, A. M., *Principal.*

W. C. DOWD, of Wake, N. C., *Assistant.*

Castalia Female Institute,

CASTALIA, NASH, N. C.

Mrs. M. C. Richardson, *Principal.*

Miss M. E. Stone, *Assistant Principal.*

THE Exercises of these Institutions will be resumed on the first Monday in January. A prompt attendance is solicited. For particulars apply for a Circular to the Principals or to

JOHN A. HARRISON,
Secretary of the Board,

December 7th, 1852. 950—w6w.

Select Classical and Mathematical School,

WARRENTON, N. C.

R. A. EZELL, A. M. Principal.

THE exercices of this Institution will be resumed on the first Monday of January next.

The Principal has been successfully engaged in the business of instructing Boys in North Carolina for twenty-two years, and in Warrenton for the last thirteen years. Particular attention is given to the moral as well as the intellectual training of the Boys. The Principal relies upon the merits of the School for the patronage of an enlightened community.

TERMS:

For Board for the session of five months,	$50,00
" Fuel, Lights, &c., in Room,	5,00
" Tuition in Languages, Mathematics,	17,50
" " in English branches,	12,50
" " in French, (extra,)	10,00
" Fuel in School Room,	1 00

December 18, 1852. 11—4w.

Hilliardston Male Academy.

THE exercises of this School will commence on Tuesday, January 4th, 1853.

This School is situated in a very healthy, hospitable and moral neighborhood. The public may rest assured that the strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the scholars.

TUITION—Classics,	$ 15 00
English,	10 00

Board, including washing, &c. 7 00 per month.

Pupils will be charged from the time they enter the school; no deduction for loss of time thereafter, except in case of protracted illness or urgent necessity.

J. H. McDADE, Principal.

Hilliardston, Nash county, N. C.,

December 20th, 1852. 951—w3w.

LOUISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Spring Session of 1853, the 21st under the present Principals, Mr. and Mrs. Ray, will commence on Monday the 3rd of January, and close on the last Friday in May. It is earnestly hoped that Parents and Guardians will make every reasonable effort to have their daughters and wards in school from the first to the last day of the session. The Principal will take pleasure in sending a copy of the Circular to any who may desire full particulars. He would also state that the services of some young Ladies of very high qualifications as Teachers either of the solid branches of English, or in Music, French, Drawing &c., may be secured after the close of the next Session.

JOHN D. HAWKINS,
Pres't Board Trustees.

Dec. 16th 1852. 11—3tw.

OXFORD FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE regular exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 10th day of January next. Terms as heretofore. SAM'L L. VENABLE,
Principal.

Oxford, N. C., Dec. 9th, 1852. 8—4t

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has supplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 260 Machines running in N C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JOHN A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

Tar River Academy.

THE first session of this School will commence on the 12th day of January next.

Terms per session of five months:

The English branches, $7 50, $10, $12 50, according to advancement.

Higher Languages, $15.

The Trustees consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. John F. Dance, who has had charge of the School for the present year, and has given entire satisfaction. Board can be secured with the Trustees at $5 per month, which very low price is adopted for the purpose of enabling them the better to educate their own sons by securing students at a distance.

The School is located in Granville County, 9 miles west of Oxford, in a healthy and moral neighborhood, with as few temptations to vice and immorality as any, and convenient to several Churches of the different denominations. For further particulars address

C. W. ALLEN, *Secretary*

TRUSTEES.

DR. JAS. A. RUSSELL, WILLIAM CLEMENT,
ALLEN WALKER, JAS. C. COZART,
LEWIS P. ALLEN.

Tar River P. O., }
Granville Co., } 7—w3d.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that eligible and central Ware-house (4 story) with Wharf property attached (in fee) so long occupied by him. It is one of the best stands in the City for conducting a flourishing business.

Also, his dwelling house and lot situated in a very airy and healthy part of the city. The House contains nine rooms and has every convenience. The lot is 84 feet by 200 feet, and has in addition to the dwelling a large out Kitchen, with servant's rooms above, Spring house, cistern, and well of water. The subscriber having determined to leave Norfolk, is induced to sell at a great sacrifice. Apply to

P. S. SCHLIECKES,
Norfolk, Va.

November 29th, 1852. 5—5w.

"STILL THEY COME."

RECEIVED this day at EVANS & COOKE'S a beautiful assortment of DeLaines, black and colored Alpaccas, English Merinos, Black Silk Cashmere Shawls, Plaid do, black and colored Braids, new pieces silk Lace, chil. Stockings, a good assortment of men's wear, Kentucky Jeans, Satinets, black Union Cassimere, Striped Cottons Also, one case Brogans, good article.

Come take a look,

At EVANS & COOKE.

No. 29, Cheap Side.

Dec. 1st, 1852. 6—

MACK MANUAL.

DANA'S Mack Manual, for Farmers, 3d edition, revised and enlarged; Book for every Farmer, Rodger's Scientific Agriculture; Norton's elements of Scientific Agriculture; Elwood's Grain Tables, showing the value of different kinds of Grain, calculated in Federal money, of any quantity, from 1 pound to 10,000 bushels, 12mo. For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

November 29, 1852. 5—

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.

A CITIZEN of this State wishes to obtain, for a term of years, a loan of $10,000, interest to be punctually paid either annually or semi-annually as may be agreed upon. Security to be given that will be *perfectly satisfactory.* Any person desiring to make a safe investment of the amount named, will address "Gulick & Richardson, Goldsborough, N. C.," Publishers of the "Republican and Patriot," for further information.

Goldsborough, Nov. 27, 1852. 6—6t.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE next session of the subscriber's School will commence on the 6th of January next.

Circulars containing the plan of the School and terms will be forwarded to such as desire them.

Address Rev. Alexander Wilson, D. D., Melville P. O., Alamance county, N. C.

ALEX. WILSON.

November 29th, 1852. 948—w8w.

Thackeray's New Novel.

HE history of Henry Esmond, Esq., Colonel in the service of Her Majesty Queen Anne, by W. M. Ackeray, author of Pendenis, Vanity Fair, &c.

James' new novel, a life of vicissitudes, a story of Revolutionary times, by G. P. R. James, Esq.

Abbott's illustrated histories, the history of Romulus with engravings, by Jacob Abbott. For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

Dec. 14, 1852. 6—

LATE PUBLICATION'S.

AUNT Phillis's Cabin, or Southern Life as it is; by Mrs. Mary H. Eastman. The History of the Mormon's, or Latter Day Saints, in the Valley of the Tyrat Salt Lake, by Lieut. J. W. Germison, of the Topographical Engineers.

Received this day, at the N. C. Book-Store, by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1852. 85—

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY.

J. H. HORNER, *Principal.*

T. J. HORNER, *Assistant.*

THE next session of this School will commence the 1st Monday in January. The Principal is prepared to accommodate

From the British Army Despatch, December 3.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN MANIA.

We have not reviewed *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, chiefly because we felt our views of the tendency and nature of that work to be so hostile that we could scarcely judge of it in a proper critical manner. We believe it to possess a certain melo-dramatic power equal in pathos to the "Green Bushes" at the Adelphi, and in incident to a popular novel something between the style of Eugene Sue and George Reynolds. But we believe it also to be devoid of truth, principle, and reality, and that its tendencies are highly mischievous and detrimental to the interest of mankind. In saying this we entirely acquit its authoress, Mrs. Stowe, of any evil desire, any wicked feeling, or intended falsehood. That lady, for all we know, may be a most excellent, as she is undoubtedly a very talented person. We fully give her credit for good motives. We doubt not that she believes herself entrusted with a mission as much as ever did any "eminent female," from Mary Leozinska down to Johanna Southcote. We can imagine her to be endowed with an awful sense of womanhood, and to make—if ever she condescended to such task—since the second edition of her book was sold—about the worst dumplings that were ever placed upon a dirty table-cloth in a slovenly parlor. We can imagine that she writes a big, scrawling hand, with the letters all backwards, avoiding neatness with pains-taking precision—her voice is probably harsh, her attitude imposing, and she will or does wear her own grey hair in the mother-of-a nation style. Still we think it a great pity that she did not do any thing rather than what she has done, with all the busy enthusiasm of a woman in breeches. When some time ago, long before the work was known in England, we chanced to take it up in the apartment of an American friend, we stumbled upon a passage of the first force in cant and nonsense. It was in the style of those anti-slavery, African coast blockade tracts, which we remember abounded some years since, and which assisted in betraying to destruction so many brave English seamen, and cost the lives of so many unhappy negroes. For it is our deliberate opinion that more crime, abomination of every kind, loss of life, and misery have been caused by our intervention to the negro race, than thrice the number of years would have witnessed had slavery been still the law of Europe and all America, and been allowed its full fling throughout the whole civilized world. To avoid our cruisers, what forced marches and confined stowage have been adopted! How many unfortunate blacks have been killed by our grape and round shot? How many put out of the way to lighten the flying slaver or avoid detection? While we, the philanthropists, have furnished the slave monarchs with arms to take them captive—Brummagem guns, pistols, and cutlasses to hunt down the unfortunate wretches, for whom hypocrisy prays, while neglecting the Hindoo and starving the white man! Philanthropy, too, sweetens her tea with slave-grown sugar, a half penny a pound cheaper, refined by negro blood, at the expense of West India proprietors. How is the cotton raised, let us ask, that supplies the raw material for the white slaves of Manchester? All such points a woman never thinks of, and if she hears them, cannot understand. We will be bound there is no peg in Harriet's head whereon "to hang an inference." She sips her tea and cries aloud, "Is he not a man and a brother?" But this is pardonable. We cannot excuse the Duchess of Sutherland and all those fine ladies round whom thousands of their fellow-countrymen toil unaided—pale daughters of consumption, whose threads of life are woven into the trumpery lace adorning the dazzlig bosom of female philanthropy at a drawing room. What are Hood's poem's compared to *Uncle Tom's Cabin?* Nothing. Wretched inconsistency of conduct! Miserable contradiction of sympathy! What tears must angels weep at these fantastic follies of mankind!

However, we are straying from our intention. We maintain that this one sided representation is creating mischief between Great Britain and the United States which nothing can remedy, no treaties obviate, no statesmanship hereafter avoid. We say that the sickly interference of our fine ladies, many, nay most of whom, would shrink from the contact of a dying needlewoman on their doorsteps, and daily pass unheeding the miseries of thousands of white women, is an excess of folly and hypocrisy that will be the curse of freedom throughout the world. We question the motives of these ladies. Among them we see the names of some not renowned for matronly virtues, but notorious for vanity, frivolity, and fashion—that comprehensive word, which includes so much social evil. On the stage, this work, aided by the morbid talent of its adapters and the exquisite cleverness of such actors and actresses as are now electrifying an Adelphi audience, is doing a mischief which a century cannot repair. Let the Lord Chamberlain look to *this*. We are playing the part of the despot and the priest by insulting the United States of America. What have we to do with the internal affairs of the American Republic? Why are we to back this great exaggerated LIE? Let the Americans send out here and write a book which shall tell the truth—ay, one half the truth—of London city; let them get up a drama whose scene shall be in Lancashire; let them make out Britons to be task-masters, without one redeeming point, over the emasculated millions of British work-people, whose sinews they stretch and whose bones they grind down in the name of commerce. Let them send to India or Borneo. Let them dramatize Warren Hastings and Rajah Brooke. Let them throw light on the Outram business, with its oppression and poisonings, together with the falsehoods of suppression and assertion on the part of the East India Company. Let them paint famine in Ireland. For each American Legree they shall easily find an English one. We forced slavery on the Americans. We are now sowing there the seeds of dissension broadcast. We do not admit that the state of the negro slave is any thing like what it is pictured in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, in any case. There may be solitary cases approaching it in abomination. But the Americans, abolitionists or not, shall and will get rid of slavery as they please themselves, and every thing done in England, either sentimentally or not, adds only force to opposition, Mrs. Stowe has libelled her countrymen; let them look to that. England need not back her with Holywell street ignorance and Exeter Hall cant. If she do, she will sow the wind and reap the whirlwind. Every American in London is disgusted with the Uncle Tom mania here. If he go to a theatre, he is insulted and shocked. The English people, on the other hand, are deluded into the falsest notions of America. When the slave in the drama escapes into British Canada, there is a cheer. That cheer may cost us some day our best alliance. At this moment the interests of England and America should be one. Why do not English ladies interfere on behalf of the enslaved French people? We believe, on the other hand, that Louis Napoleon is popular with them. If England interfere with American slavery, she will not effect her object, but the result may be, ere long, that she will be enslaved herself. We have no patience to pursue this subject further. The book is false in fact, as the fine ladies are false in sentiment. The good and the evil to be done by this excitement on our part are in comparative force and reality as the tears of an Adelphi audience compared to the tears of blood that are shed by nations. This intervention will be indeed accursed. But why should it exist? Simply because we are peace-stricken hypocrites. *Thaddeus of Warsaw* did not cause us to interfere on behalf of Poland. Yet Miss Porter's work was not overdrawn, and in merit how immeasurably superior to *Uncle Tom's Cabin?* Alas! that the following verse should be so likely to receive an interpretation by such means. The devil, in the likeness of Haynau, is addressing Lord Palmerston in a farewell letter:

May the negroes you strive to set free
Forge the chains of a deadlier hate
Than the world has had eyes yet to see
In the gloom of a proud nation's fate;
Be your shop-keepers ruin'd, your commerce fast bound,
And your people by taxes and steam-engines ground;
May philanthropists seize you, and Mammon confound
That which once was a free land.

Yes, we are cutting our own throats with this hypocritical lying sympathy. Let British ladies, if they want a safety-valve for their hysterical emotions, as well as a means of notoriety, form a committee for the emancipation of the monkeys which afford them so much amusement on Sunday's in Zoological Gardens. A most touching and a more truthful work than *Uncle Tom's Cabin* might be written on the sufferings of these; while, politically, it would be harmless. No! They have no occasion to invent, any more than to borrow, an opportunity for the exhibition of their *Christian* feelings and charity. Emigration and death have stifled the groans of Ireland. Let them aid *vulgar* misery at home. Let them visit the homes of the *common* English poor. Let them pay their governesses more than £20 a year. But in the name of nations and mankind, of liberty and hope, of their own truth, safety, honor, and salvation, let them, as well as the rest of the British public, pause and consider well before they range themselves on the side of the violent American abolitionists, and betray by folly the cause they are still right with their hearts alone to advocate; or it may be the worse for them, as well as for slavery and England.

The Americans look with a natural jealousy on our interference, and we think they are quite right to tar and feather any impudent fellow who shall presume on their soil to dictate to their citizens. And we sincerely hope that if the aristocratical fine ladies, with their female *coterie* of toadies, whose names we have seen so prominently put forward in a manner, considering all the various circumstances of the case, offensive to truth and decorum, should transmit their resolution or their address, or whatever they please to call it, to their transatlantic sisters, that it will be met either by a stern rebuke or the silent contempt it merits. We who say this have as great an abhorrence of slavery as any one, but we cannot forget how short a time it is since England was herself foremost in this human traffic. Nor can we forget that it is chiefly encouraged by the British nation now. We receive the stolen goods. The Brights and Cobdens of the present day were actual slave owners but a few years ago. They are indirect slave-owners now, and what they are as white task-masters let Oastler and Farrand tell the indignant generation that is springing up, inheritors of their evil deeds. For the age of humbug must cease, or the reign of England must be over. Let these silly dames, from her Grace of Southerland down to Mrs. Barry Cornwall Proctor, be taught these things. Here let us observe that this is not the voice of English women any more than dramatised *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is the voice of English men. And before any body of British matrons or maids shall dare to send over their hollow condolence, or their trashy sympathies, to the maids and matrons of the United States, we would pray for an inquiry into their individual lives and conduct, to see whether they are fit persons to communicate any expression of national feeling—granting for a moment that it is national feeling, and not a spurious effort at notoriety on the part of a few idle aristocrats and meddling blue-stockings, leavened with a score of Mrs. Nicklebys, scarcely to be held responsible for their folly. Before they thus stand conspicuously forward as philanthropists, we should like to know whether, as wives and mothers and daughters, they have no blot on their character, no stain on their conduct. Are they all without reproach in their homes? Are they all respected and loved by their servants, their tenants, their tradesmen and friends? Have they individually shown piety and good will? Are they true sisters of charity and mercy? Are none of them scandal mongers and mischief-makers, odious at once both in the domestic circle and the social throng? If this can be all well established in their favor, then they have a right to speak publicly—in a better cause. Yet, again, why do not these women, if they must be busy, contribute, like the Roman of old, to the defences of their country? The day may come when they shall even sorrow not to have done this!

To return to *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, it is true that we derive it from an American woman. To her own people she is accountable, let not us be her sponsors. What a picture might be drawn of England for Americans to hail with rapture, read, dramatise, weep over and memorialize upon, were Sloane given as the type of the British bar, or the man who roasted a live cat the other day in the presence of his wife and a friend, as a fair sample of the middle classes. Thus Cannon, the sweep, might represent the feeling of the lower classes; Mr. Oliveira the dignity of the House of Commons; Mr. Paynne should be a sample of our church; Lord Frankfort of the nobility. In this manner, what a truthful, pleasant novel might be composed to present an English parallel to the social phenomena exhibited in such attractive, because revolting, details, in that most successful and heart-reading publication, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

To the Physicians of North Carolina.

It is known to you, that an effort is being made by a portion of your cotemporaries, to improve the medical profession of the State, and discover means best calculated to promote the health and protect the lives of the people.

This move, it was hoped, would have met the generous approval of every citizen, and a ready response and prompt co-operation from every Physician in the State, who feels a proper pride for his profession and himself; but the best and most wisely concerted plans for effecting good, often meet with disappointment, and this laudable effort put forth in April, 1849, has only met, to say the most for it, with partial success.

Although there have been found a few who have properly appreciated the objects of our Associations, we are constrained to regret that a large majority of the Medical men of the State, have not yet identified themselves with them. Of these, some are quite indifferent to the undertaking, while others, whose motives we are left to surmise, are either secretly, or openly opposed to the project, which is, in its design and tendency, obviously calculated to advance their interest by promoting the dignity of the profession, as well as conducing to the welfare of the community.

Seeing the necessity for a more general interest in this movement among the members of the profession—the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, at its last meeting in Wilmington, appointed the undersigned a committee to address you, and invite your co-operation with them in the objects proposed.

Proceeding to the discharge of the duty imposed upon us, we ask your attention to the objects of the Society, as set forth in the second article of its constitution. It is in these words: "The objects of this Society shall be the advancement of Medical knowledge; the elevation of professional character, and the promotion of all measures of a professional nature that are adapted to the relief of suffering humanity, and to improve the health, and protect the lives of the community."

To advance in knowledge, and keep pace with the progress of the age, is the object of every enlightened mind. The wonderful achievements in the mechanic arts, the improved system of instruction in schools and colleges, and the vast improvements in agriculture by the scientific application of the laws of Chemistry, are proofs of the assertion. Can any means calculated to advance Medical knowledge, fail to meet the approbation of every Physician who has any love for science, and the good of his profession and his fellow men at heart? Surely not, for their contemplation, not only affords pleasure to his mind, but they prove valuable contributions to his resources in the daily conflict with disease and death, and strengthen his confidence and resolution in the fearful struggle. Nor can we doubt but that it is the wish of every one to see our ennobling profession elevated in its social, moral and intellectual character, and holding in public opinion that honorable position assigned to law and divinity. It cannot be that any intelligent mind, with a single impulse of professional pride, can reflect on the degraded estimate placed upon us by a large portion of the community—in juxtaposition with empiricism, in the shape of Thompsonianism, Eclecticism, and huckstering Homœopathy, without having his cheek suffused with a burning blush of shame.

The character of our profession must first be elevated; a high and honorable estimate placed upon it by ourselves, and a line as broad as the wide ocean be drawn between it and the ignorant and false systems of the day, before we can expect that consideration and respect it merits, and should claim from the community.

If a man places a low estimate upon his own character, and fails to demand the respect of his fellow men, he will find but too soon that the community not only adopts his estimate, but is ever ready to sink him below the degraded position he has assumed. With equal propriety, may this be said of the profession of Medicine. If its members by their own acts degrade it to a level with empiricism, by pandering to the prejudices and delusions of the day, nothing can be expected of the community that will maintain its dignity, and give it that respectful distinction it justly merits.

To accomplish this, there must be concert of action among the Medical men of the State; and no fear of popular prejudice, no apprehension of opposition—and no selfish love of gain should deter them; nor will the high-minded Physician who is jealous of the character of his profession, be swerved from his duty when once he is satisfied what that duty is.

There is, we are induced to believe, an opinion prevailing in some portions of the State, that all the interest manifested in organizing Medical Societies, is little less than a systematic plan to enhance the pecuniary rewards of the profession, without any reference at all to the welfare of the community; and it is but a very faint expression of our feelings, when we say, we are pained to know that there are men claiming the dignified title of Doctor of Medicine who pander to this false prejudice, that their success in business, (which if left to rest on the claims of merit alone, would be paltry indeed,) might be enhanced. This very reprehensible conduct deserves, and should receive the discountenance of every good citizen, and particularly every honorable gentleman in the profession.

Again: How common has it become, too, among ourselves, to pursue a system of unjust detraction and unmanly inuendo against some brother practitioner, whose superior industry and skill is elevating him in the estimation of the community above his cotemporaries? Injury, directly or indirectly inflicted, seems to be the fortune of almost every young medical aspirant in the State, who presumes to claim that share in the credit and emoluments of the profession to which his merits may entitle him. Let such a man mark out for himself in his early career, and pursue a high course of conduct; let him be actuated by an honorable ambition to be useful, and thus distinguish himself among his fellow men—no sooner does his devotion to business and his skill gather round him friends and successful practice, than the envenomed shafts of professional envy and insidious detraction are aimed at him. A capital operation, or a few bad cases of disease skillfully cured arouse the active jealousy of neighboring rivals; and often he goes through life and down to his grave, the continued object of these ungenerous assaults.

No less deplorable is the practice growing too common in our State, of magnifying every case to which we are called—laboring to produce the impression, even in ordinary sickness, that imminent danger exists. The public rarely inquire into the truth of the statement concerning the patient. They assume it to be as the Physician reports, and when the patient recovers, the fortunate practitioner is exalted for skill, and credited with "another remarkable cure." These are also abuses and evils which can not be too severally condemned, and which our associations aim to remedy.

To relieve suffering humanity, and foster all means calculated to promote the health and protect the lives of the community, is the last and chiefest object set forth in the Constitution; and it is with as much pleasure as pride, that we can refer to the deliberations of both State and County Societies to show, that the highest regard is paid to this important feature of our Association. The learned and interesting essays read before the Societies; the results of practical observation gathered by many of their active members, and handed in to enlarge the common stock of knowledge, from which all can draw out and carry with them to their respective fields of labor; the queries propounded and answered, as to the nature of diseases and their best mode of treatment; the action of particular remedies and their adaptation to the cure of diseases—all tend to prove that it is the welfare of the people, more than the paltry consideration of gain that influences us in our associations. An important fact bearing on this point is that, not in a single instance, so far as we are informed, have the charges for medical services been increased by any county Association, in connection with the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina.

The allusion to this subject in this address may be considered irrelevant and ill-timed, but the undersigned are assured, that there is a deeply rooted prejudice against our reform, arising from such considerations, and as this address may fall into the hands of many persons, entertaining these prejudices, as well as members of the profession who unjustly sustain them, they deemed it proper to make a few remarks in refutation of the error; and they trust that while it may remove the prejudices of the one, it may bring shame and merited disgrace upon the other.

The general tendency and effect of the reform in the profession, which is now in operation, in a greater or less degree, in every State in the Union, can not be otherwise than beneficial, since the objects set forth by them are so; and the greatest and best men in the profession—lights in science and ornaments to their country and their age—have given to it their sanction, and earnest and laborous co-operation.

The good already resulting from the labors of the American Medical Association is incalculable. The zealous efforts to elevate medicine to its proper rank among the sciences—removing from it the opprobrious character of being, at best, but an uncertain and conjectural art, the vast amount of experience and observation it has elicited for the benefit of all, which would otherwise probably have remained for ever unknown; the general interest it has aroused for severe and accurate observation; and the fraternity of sentiment and good feeling it has engendered among medical men throughout the country, are but a part of what has been, and will hereafter be accomplished. Our State and County Associations are but auxiliaries in the attainment of these laudable ends.

The utility and importance of these objects being admitted, and we are inclined to the opinion that no reflecting mind will doubt or dispute this point, the question arises, what is the best and most effectual mode of securing them? We entertain the opinion and have no hesitation in advancing it, that the only certain way to effect this is by a more general organization of County Medical Societies, to be auxiliary to the State Medical Society; and by a deeper interest felt for, and a larger attendance upon, the annual meetings of the State Society.

It is useless to argue this matter further. It is by the magic power of associated effort—the grand idea of the present age—that existing evils and errors in the profession can be most effectually eradicated, and hence the importance and necessity of these Medical Societies. It is to the unity of design, and concentration and power of action which association in a common cause gives, that all the arts, sciences and occupations of life are greatly indebted for the rapid strides they are making. It is giving a mighty impulse to the human intellect, as seen in the wonderful progress of the physical sciences, education, mechanics, commerce, agriculture, and the various benevolent and religious institutions of the country. It is by it your Railroads are built, your Banks are established, your laws are made and maintained; and the very government under which you live is but a great result of associated effort—it is the lever of Archimedes by which our own injured, but humane and beloved profession, is to be elevated.

The next annual meeting of the North Carolina Medical Society will be held in the town of Fayetteville on the third Tuesday in May, 1853. While we fondly expect on that occasion, to meet again old and well-tried friends and laborers in the cause of medical science, we also indulge the pleasing hope of seeing many new and energetic recruits in the field of medical improvement and reform.

A few years ago a half-century practitioner of medicine, and for a long time an eminent Professor in one of the first Medical Colleges of America, addressing his pupils for the last time, found it not inappropriate, upon such an occasion, and at the close of his valedictory, to call their special attention to the subject we have just been considering. "Perhaps we cannot better conclude the duty assigned us than by repeating for your guidance, his parting words of wisdom and conviction. "Gentlemen," said he, "you are entering on the world and will soon be enveloped in the dealings, jarrings, tumults and whirls of society. You will meet with much that will inspire you with veneration, affection and love, and not a little that will disgust, as trivial, mean and contemptible. You will soon be dispersed and settled in various parts of your wide spread land. Take the earliest opportunity to join the local County Medical Society—attend its meetings—participate in its proceedings, listen to the experience of those familiar with the diseases, and other circumstances of the vicinity connected with practice—learn to make *observations*, the most difficult part of medicine. Medical Societies, properly conducted, are calculated to furnish materials and facts of the highest interest to the practice and the science of medicine, embodying in reports, the observations and experience in diseases of medical men in every district of country."

WILL. GEO. THOMAS,
S. S. SATCHWELL,
J. H. DICKSON,
C. E. JOHNSTON,
J. GRAHAM TULL.

A TOLERABLE PARTINGTON. Well how is it, that the fugitive slave Bill is the only nigger the pesky abolitionists make any fuss about; aint there the Bens, and Joes, and Jims, and Sams, that's just as good? Lord take pity on us! Give me just a little brandy and water, for I can't understand it! And the old soul dozed.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JAN. 8, 1853.

THE SENATORSHIP.

We give place to-day, as we promised to do in our last, to a communication signed "One of the Proscribed," in relation to the effort in the late Assembly to elect a Senator. The source from which this communication comes, to say nothing of its character, renders it our duty to submit some remarks by way of reply.

Our Correspondent admits that Mr. Dobbin received, in caucus, a majority of the whole Democratic representation in the General Assembly, and that afterwards, in accordance with custom in such cases, his nomination was unanimously agreed to; but he then states that, in his opinion, a sufficient number to have elected ought to have been present, and the two-thirds rule ought to have been adopted. There were but sixty-eight members, he says, in attendance, and these, he contends, had no right to attempt to bind the party. But whose fault was it that the meeting was not full? Where was Gen. Saunders? Why did not he and others come forward and unite in the effort with these sixty-eight to concentrate and harmonize? If the meeting which was held was not full enough to take such action as would bind the party, who, we repeat, is to blame for it? Why, the absence of these gentlemen, which was no doubt intentional, produced the very result which our Correspondent alludes to; and now we are told that another result, *thus rendered impossible by them*, not having been arrived at, *they* are not responsible for the disorganization and the failure to elect which ensued!

That point having been disposed of, we proceed to the next, which is, that a sufficient number to elect ought to have been present. Our Correspondent admits that a sufficient number would have been, necessarily, the whole number; but how could it have been reasonably expected that the whole number would thus meet? One, at least, of the members was confined at the time to his room by sickness; and others of them were opposed, on principle, to going into caucus, though they stood ready to support the nominee. To require the *whole* number of members in such a case is plainly to require what is unreasonable; and to refuse, under such circumstances, to sustain the action of the party, thus taken by sixty-eight out of eighty-six, is to manifest a disposition to give up organization and to rely upon members of the opposite party to make the election.

But, says our Correspondent, the two-thirds rule ought to have been adopted. Wherefore? What similarity is there between a case of this sort and that of a National Convention? In a National Convention States are represented which never have voted and never can vote for a Democratic candidate for President; and if the majority rule prevailed, these minority States, as they are called, might combine and nominate the candidate. So two-thirds of the votes of all the States are required in order to nominate, and *this secures an undoubted majority of Democratic States*. The two-thirds rule, therefore, in a Convention of this character is but another name for the majority rule, for the object of it is, in the main, to secure that majority—not of *Whig* States, but of *Democratic*. The States are equal in the Convention, but not at the ballot-box, for a State which votes for the candidate in Convention may not be able to do so at the polls; but not so with members of the same party assembled in caucus, for *all* of those who vote in caucus can do so in open House. They are equals in strength from first to last, and there is, therefore, no similarity between a caucus of this kind and a National Convention. So this objection of our Correspondent also falls to the ground.

The "Democratic party at Baltimore" adopted this two-thirds rule, not for the party in the States, but as a rule to be observed in National Conventions. It is a rule which peculiarly belongs to such bodies; and we doubt if it ever entered the heads of any considerable number in the last or former National Conventions to attempt to lay it down as a rule for the party in the States. The rule was *not* "imperative" on the Democrats in the late Assembly. They adopted the majority rule, which is, as we have shown, among equals the same rule which is substantially reached in National Conventions; and they gave to their nominee *more* than a majority of the entire Democratic representation in the two Houses.

Our Correspondent says all Gen. Saunders asked was "fair play." We were present at the caucus, and we heard the feelings and opinions of members, during the session, frankly expressed both in and out of caucus; and we know, so far as we heard and saw, that "fair play" *was* extended to Gen. Saunders. It was known that, in accordance with his own wish, his name was not before the caucus; and hence the vote cast for him was quite small. But we hold that no man, *elected as a Democrat*, has a right, *as a Democrat*, to absent himself from meetings of his party with the view of excepting to and opposing the action of such meetings. The evidence of premeditated injustice must be very strong, if not conclusive, to justify such a course; and if any evidence of such injustice existed, or was known to either Gen. Saunders, Mr. Love, Mr. Cotten, Mr. Christmas, or Mr. Watson, the public have yet to hear of it. No, if "fair play" was refused it was refused to Mr. Dobbin, who was the regular nominee of his party, and who *might* have been elected by a cordial union of the whole party upon him.

If these gentlemen, who thus stood out against a majority of the party, had exerted themselves to get a full meeting, and if they had attended the meeting themselves and aided in making a nomination, then there might have been some foundation for some of the remarks of our Correspondent; but the declaration, under the circumstances, in behalf of these gentlemen, that the meeting was not full, and therefore not binding, and that Gen. Saunders did not have "fair play," can have but little if any effect upon unprejudiced and intelligent men.

But our Correspondent adds Gen. Saunders "felt neither politically nor personally bound to aid in putting up those who had sought to put him down. He recognizes no such suicidal policy, and those who seek to enforce such an obligation on his part, must teach others to do justice before they can expect submission to such a wrong." We have yet to learn that James C. Dobbin has sought to "put" any one "down." *He*, certainly, cannot be obnoxious to this charge; and as to his section—if we may so speak—though a portion of it has not, on all occasions, treated Gen. Saunders with the fairness he had a right to expect, yet that cannot excuse him, as our Correspondent would seem to think, for the indulgence of personal feeling when the cause of his party is at stake. It was not *Gen. Saunders*—it was *the Democratic party of Wake County* which was called upon in the late contest to vote for Mr. Dobbin for Senator; and that representative—and we say it with all due respect for Gen. Saunders, as we would of Mr. Dobbin, or any other gentleman occupying Gen. Saunders' position—who cannot, without regard to personal feeling or personal griefs, vote for the nominee of his party and thus carry out the will of those who elected him, has but one thing to do as an alternative, and that is to resign.

We have no wish to prolong this controversy. We have written only under an imperative sense of duty. If gentlemen have been "proscribed," we have not done it—the fault lies not at our door. Gen. Saunders, Mr. Love, Mr. Cotten, Mr. Christmas, and Mr. Watson certainly had a right, as "free and independent" representatives, to pursue the course they did; and we, as in duty bound, *and as a Democrat governed by known rules of party organization*, have commented accordingly. Without organization, Democratic principles would become a dead letter, for no one could be chosen to carry out those principles. We can neither know men nor regard consequences when these principles are put at hazard; were it otherwise we should be unworthy the place we occupy.

Our Correspondent intimates that his "defence" of these gentlemen may be continued. We should prefer, as above stated, that the discussion should stop here; but if gentlemen desire to be heard further, our columns shall not be closed against them.

DEATH OF DUNCAN CAMERON.

The Hon. Duncan Cameron expired at his residence, near this City, on Monday evening last, after a lingering illness, in the 76th year of his age.

We copy from Wheeler's History of North Carolina, the following sketch of Judge Cameron's life:

"HON. DUNCAN CAMERON, who resides in Raleigh, was born in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, in 1777, son of an Episcopalian clergyman.

He studied law, and came to North Carolina in 1797.

In 1800, he was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court, then called Court of Conference.

In 1805, he was elected a member of the House of Commons from Orange County, and again 1807, '12, and '13, when he was a firm and decided advocate for the war.

In 1814, he was elected Judge of the Superior Court, which he resigned in 1816.

In 1819, he was elected to the Senate from Orange County, and in 1822 and 1823.

In 1829, he was elected President of the old State Bank.

On the organization of the present Bank of the State of North Carolina, in September, 1834, he was chosen its President, over whose affairs he presided with unexampled financial skill and fidelity until a few years since, when he resigned (January, 1849), and was succeeded by George W. Mordecai, Esq."

Judge Cameron came to the bar, in Orange County, in 1797 or 1798; and by his laborious habits, his prompt and accurate attention to business, and the native weight and vigor of his intellect, he soon obtained a large practice. Step by step he ascended the ladder of distinction; and for many years preceding his death he wielded a commanding influence in the State. No man possessed a clearer head or a sounder judgment. He was the devoted friend of internal improvements, and of all schemes calculated to develop the resources and improve the condition of the State. He has gone down to the grave full of years as of honors, and his name will occupy a prominent place in the history of his adopted State. But we leave it to abler hands than our own to do justice to his memory. An extended sketch of his life would not only be gratifying to his numerous friends, but useful to the rising generation; and we trust we shall be pardoned for expressing the hope that the Hon. D. L. Swain, who was intimately acquainted with the deceased, and who is also most fully and accurately informed as to past as well as transpiring events in the history of the State and her distinguished men, will consent to undertake the task of preparing such a sketch.

The body of Judge Cameron was removed to his former residence in Orange, for interment.

☞ We have received from the Commercial Office, Wilmington, a neat pamphlet containing the "Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, at its third annual meeting, in Wilmington" in May last. The address of Dr. Satchwell on the occasion is published with the proceedings. Dr. Satchwell's address is on the subject of Malaria. We express no opinion as to its merits except as to style, which is creditable to that gentleman.

We also received, with these proceedings, an address on the part of the Society to the medical profession throughout the State, which we take pleasure in laying before our readers.

☞ We have received the first number of the "Democratic Free Press," established in Wilmington by Lawrence Badger, Esq. The number before us is well filled, and bears the impress of Mr. Badger's spirit and ability as a writer. We wish the Editor much success.

☞ Gov. Reid has appointed Judge Manly to hold Beaufort Special Court, Judge Dick to hold Cumberland Special Court, and Judge Bailey to hold New Hanover Special Court.

"LAST DAYS OF THE SESSION."

The Raleigh Register, in its pretended account of the "last days of the session," asserts that the report of the Committee to the House of Commons, on the evening of the 22d December, "gave the Democrats 28 Districts, the Whigs 18, and left 4 in doubt." "It was this iniquitous and tyrannical bill," continues that paper, "that a portion of the Whigs of the House resolved and declared never should pass, and they deserve honor for it."

Now we affirm what we have heretofore stated on the best authority, that this report of the Committee, composed of Messrs. Avery and Philips, assigned to the Democrats 22 Districts, to the Whigs 22, and left 6 in doubt. We know what we say—we understand what we are writing about, for we have taken pains to inform ourselves on the subject; and on the contrary, we have no hesitation in expressing the opinion—and this opinion we found upon the Editor's own statements—that the Editor of the Register is uninformed on the subject, and has written at random, without regard to the facts, with the sole view of justifying, if possible, the revolutionary action of his Whig friends.

And who was it that agreed to this "*iniquitous and tyrannical bill*"? Mr. Philips, of Orange, is the man—a Whig, a gentleman of information on the subject, for he had studied it, as we have reason to believe, before and during the session. And yet, because he had the disposition to agree, in Committee, to something like a just and fair apportionment between the parties, and because he had the manliness to stand by the report, and the patriotism to rebuke, as he did, the disorganizing conduct of Mr. Cherry and others, he is to be held up and denounced as false to his party, and as capable of pressing upon the House and the country an "iniquitous and tyrannical" measure! *He* is to be sacrificed for the benefit of such Whigs as Fagg and Dargan—*he* is to be proscribed because he adhered to truth and justice, and would not stand aside and permit these infatuated partizans to urge the State government into the very vortex of confusion and disorder!

The Register admits that a portion of the Whigs of the House resolved that the bill as reported "never should pass," and that paper says these Whigs "deserve honor for it." Here we have a distinct admission that the Whig party, as represented by these men, *were engaged in the work of revolution;* and here we have, also, the organ of the Whig party glorying in this work and applauding the actors in it. After this, it is worse than useless for the Register to attempt to fix blame on the Democratic members. Still that paper has the audacity to declare thas "it was the *Locofocos* who threatened anarchy and civil commotion—it was they who threatened to leave the State government without organization, if they could not palm off on the Whigs their odious bill." Why, what a monstrous falsehood is this! Who had the power in the House? *The Whigs*. Who spoke to consume time, and declared, both on Wednesday and Thursday, that if the Democrats would not come to *their* terms, and *at once*, that the State government should be broken up? *The Whigs*. Who, as the Register admits, "sat silent"? The Democratic members, with one or two exceptions. Who, at length, came forward to arrest the progress of anarchy and revolution, and to administer a severe rebuke to his party friends for the course they were pursuing? Mr. Baxter, *the Whig Speaker*. These facts are notorious; and yet the Register, with an impudence without precedent in the political annals of this State, comes forward to declare, in the face of these facts, that the Democrats are responsible for the memorable scenes of the 22d and 23d of December, and that the Whigs, "by *their* devotion to the principles of conservatism, of law and of order, prevented locofoco madness from precipitating the government into the horrors of anarchy"!

The "locofoco leaders," adds that paper, "had given out the intimation that they would force through their gerrymander of the Senatorial Districts, even at the hazard of disorganizing the government of the State. Here it was that Mr. Cherry, of Bertie, rose and made his thrilling appeal," &c. We repeat the statement that the House was *Whig*, and how *could* the Democrats have "forced" through their bill? Such a statement as this of the Register carries its own refutation on its front.

There are many of our readers who do not see the Register, and for their benefit as well as for the amusement of the public, we present below a specimen of the Register's Editorials. There is a most interesting recklessness about that paper—a disregard of facts which is well understood here, and a certain brazen, uninformed impudence which is equal to any emergency. Here, for instance, is a specimen of that paper on

The "Standard" and the "Locofoco" Revolutionists.

That pink of perfection, the Raleigh Standard, is endeavoring to produce the impression that the Whigs are responsible for the scenes in the House on the 22d and 23d December. Nothing could be more unbelievable. The gallant Whigs soar far above such scenes. They scorn all combinations to impede the government; but they do oppose, and they did oppose in open House, an infamous proposition to gerrymander them into a circumstance of less force and consideration than they have been accustomed to. The truth is, it was the locofocos that sought to break up the government; and that unscrupulous party fugleman, the Standard, is well aware of the fact. He is brave enough *now*, when gallant Whigs have returned to their homes; but *he* knows, as well as we do, that the Whigs are not to blame. If twelve o'clock had arrived, who would have been obnoxious to the charge of revolution? Why, the locofocos, for it was indispensable that a good Whig bill should be passed *before* twelve o'clock; and yet with this fact obvious to all, the "locofocos sat silent," while the government was careering, by *their* act, to the abyss of anarchy! It was reserved for gallant Whigs, at an hour like this, to save the State. They came to its rescue. Cherry, usually "calm and collected," rose on the occasion to a thrilling point; while Fagg, Dargan, and others, by their

pathetic appeals, brought numbers to a stand and tears to the eyes of many. Rejoice, then, Whigs of the State—be strong in your devotion to "law and order," and let first-rate "conservatism" always mark your course. As for the Editor of the Standard, *he* is not to be regarded. *His* statements are locofoco statements, unworthy the attention of any true Whig.

The foregoing is a tolerable specimen of the Editorials of our cotemporary. We may give, hereafter, one of his "thrilling appeals" to his Whig friends to "awake, arise, and shake off the dewdrops that glitter on their garments, and march once more to battle and to victory!"

We have not yet exhausted this subject.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 3d, Gen. Cass presented the memorial of the Baptist Union of Maryland, praying that measures be taken to secure to Americans abroad liberty of conscience. Mr. Cass spoke at some length on the occasion.

On the same day, in the House, a debate took place on the Cuban question, in which Messrs. Venable, Stephens, Bailey, and others took part. We shall publish Mr. Venable's remarks in full when they come to hand.

On the same day Mr. Wilcox alluded to the Senate bill conferring the title of Lieuteant-General on Gen. Scott, and expressed the hope that the bill would pass the House unanimously.

☞ We ahall publish, in our next, the remarks of Mr. Reid, of Duplin, delivered in the Commons at the late session, on the subject of the Senatorial Distritts.

THE SENATORSHIP.

To the Editor of the Standard:

Your editorial of Saturday, under the head of "the Senatorship" demands a brief notice. As you have arrigned the member from Wake, Chatham, Warren, Johnston and Haywood, by name as disorganizers, you cannot in common fairness refuse them a hearing. To remain silent under such a charge would be a tacit admission of its truth—to refuse them a hearing on your part would be adding injury to wrong. This you cannot do after your disclaimer of any intention to do them injustice. They do not come before the public "to offer *excuses* for the course they pursued." They intend to occupy higher grounds. Men who have the independence to think and to act for themselves, are not to receive the lash with impunity, though it may be inflicted by the hand of a partizan press, under the claim of "a faithful exponent of the public feeling and the public will." The "proscribed few" intend not only to defend, but to justify—and to show, that if the democratic party failed in the election of a United State's Senator, others besides themselves are to share in the responsibility. You say—"A caucus or a meeting of the Democratic members was held, and the Hon. James C. Dobbin. of Cumberland, was nominated for Senator. He received not merely a majority of the members present, but a majority of the entire Democratic representation in the General Assembly; and his nomination was afterwards unanimously agreed to." This statement may be true in part, but it does not disclose the whole truth. This the public have the right to know in order to a correct understanding of the question. And this they shall know, as we speak from the record. The Democrats had in the last Legislature 86 members—the Whigs 84—requiring 86 to elect on joint ballot. A caucus was held about the middle of November, and after every effort to obtain a full meeting, only *sixty-eight* attended. On the *second* ballot Mr. Dobbin received 45 votes—23 being cast against him and 18 absent. The meeting refused to adopt the "*two-thirds rule*," and voted without any one being in nomination. Those that were present pledged their support—the absent gave no such pledges. Was such a meeting as this entitled to the character and authority of a party caucus, claiming unconditional submission to its nomination? We answer most emphatically no—and say *eight democrats* refused so to recognize it. *To have given the caucus such weight and authority, a sufficient number to elect should have been present, and the two-thirds rule adopted.* Without this the nomination was calculated to produce discord, not harmony, and should have been given up without a moment's hesitation. Had such a course been pursued, either Mr. Dobbin or some other democrat, equally sound and acceptable, would have been elected. The alarm about the election of a Whig was a phantom only intend to frighten the timid, and force submission to the will of the interested. The great democratic party at Baltimore had resolved by a vote by States 269 to 13, that in all party nominations the two-thirds rule should be adopted—and whether just or unjust, politic or impolitic, the rule is imperative, and when called for must be observed, or the nomination loses the weight and authority of a party nomination. And yet here was a caucus of only 68 out of 86 present—the nominee receiving but 45 votes—whilst the whole of the 86 was necessary to his election. To persist in such a nomination under such circumstances, and that after repeated failures, argued a degree of infatuation bordering more on rashness than indiscretion. The opinion you are pleased to express as to Gen. Saunders—"the moral force of his example and his vote"—may go for what it is worth—all he asked was "fair play"—he felt neither politically or personally bound to aid in putting up those who had sought to put him down. He recognizes no such suicidal policy, and those who seek to enforce such an obligation upon his part, must teach others to do justice, before they can expect submission to such a wrong. Here this defence shall stop for the present. There are other matters besides the Senatoral election connected with this discussion which may be brought forward hereafter. It is not necessary to do so at this time. This future events must decide. As to what you say about Mr. Love, that gentleman adhered to the pledge he gave to his people—and he who redeems his plighted faith to his constituents has nothing to fear, whoever may be his accuser.

ONE OF THE PROSCRIBED.

CURE FOR DEAFNESS, DUMBNESS AND BLINDNESS. An English physician has recently arrived in New Orleans, who professes to cure the deaf, the dumb, and the blind, by the use of prussic acid. The following paragraph is copied from the London Times, as evidence of his success in England:

"A number of scientific gentlemen assembled yesterday at the house of Doctor Turnbull, in Russell-square, to witness the results produced by a process recently discovered by the Doctor, and applied for the cure of deafness and blindness.

"Between twenty and thirty patients attended, many of whom, it was stated by their parents, had been born deaf and dumb. They were submitted to various tests, by which it was proved that their deafness had been cured by the application of Dr. Turnbull's remedies; and what appears most singular is, that whether the disease depended upon paralysis of the auditory nerve, rupture of the tympanum, or obstruction of the internal passages, relief had been immediately obtained, or complete cure effected without delay, pain or inconvenience. Several patients who represented that they had been completely blind, said that they could now see perfectly well."

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE? The Raleigh Register and the Wilmington Herald are trying hard, by mere assertion, to prove the Democratic party in the Legislature responsible for the disorderly and revolutionary conduct that characterized the proceedings of the Legislature just previous to the close of the session. We would remind these papers that the Senate was Democratic and the House Whig, and that the disorderly and disgraceful proceedings *occurred in the House.* It was in the power of the Whigs in the House to do as they pleased, and they are responsible. Their own Speaker was compelled to desert their revolutionary standard, and to resign the office to which they had elevated him. A few Whigs receded from their perilous course, and saved the State Government from overthrow, but the Whig party persisted to the last in its revolutionary efforts; and that party is responsible for the disorders of the last week of the Session. *Golds. Rep. & Pat.*

REMARKS OF MR. VENABLE,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 27th December, on the subject of the Tariff.

It seems to be conceded, Mr. Speaker, on all hands that the tariff of 1846 yields more revenue than the interests of the country require. Gentlemen on all sides of the House admit this. Indeed, some of those who foresaw a bankrupt Treasury under this system, now admonish us of the danger of a surplus accumulating in the public coffers. This evil is simply imaginary. The best stock which an individual can purchase is to be found in his own bonds, the evidences of his own indebtedness. This is equally true of a State. There is no difficulty in purchasing the bonds of the Government which are to fall due in a short time, and cannot possibly demand a high premium in the market.

If the tariff of 1846 yields more revenue than the country needs for the current expenses of the Government, it is our duty, as wise legislators, to put a stop to the evil. It is an absolute evil for any Government to raise more by taxation than for the supply of immediate wants. If the Treasury is becoming plethoric, we have it in our power to reduce this tendency by diminishing taxation—by cutting off some of the resources of this mischievous accumulation. But, sir, doing so, it is wise as well as just, to select some leading article as the subject of reduction, which, whilst it remedies the evil, will be felt as benevolent legislation by all the people who dwell in our borders—which will not only benefit classes, but be felt in its salutary influence from the humble cottage of the laborer to the luxurious dwelling of the rich. Iron is such an article. I am for admitting all iron *free.* Not the railroad iron alone—not the iron which corporations use to the exclusion of the laborer's wedge and axe, his plough and plantation tools, the pot in which he boils his meat, and the oven in which he bakes his bread. Is is true, that whilst I shall vote for any reduction upon iron, and ardently desire to see railroad iron admitted free, I greatly prefer a general relief upon the whole subject. I feel the necessity of curtailing the revenue, which is excessive. Take away the taxation which produces the surplus, and the evil ceases to exist. It is a great achievement in legislation, when the people feel it to be benevolent. Nothing so much endears them to their rulers as the conviction that their policy looks to the removal of burdens; when, like the dew of Heaven, its mild and refreshing influence is felt alike by the exalted and humble—the poor as well as those who have accumulated wealth.

I am opposed to the amendment of the gentleman from Maine, [Mr. Washburn,] as well as that offered by my friend from Ohio, [Mr. Taylor.] If we send this subject to the Committee on Ways and Means this short session it may come to a report, but that report will sleep the sleep of death upon your table.

The subject was introduced by a friend of a protective tariff, the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Brooks;] he placed before us a discriminating free list, and yet when we propose to add iron to that list a clamor is raised against discrimination. In my simplicity I thought that they were the discriminators; that they taught discrimination for protection; how clearly does this disclose the shallowness of the pretext; how inconsistent the whole policy of the advocates of protection. The tariff is first denounced as utterly insufficient for the production of revenue, then complained of as producing a surplus; gentlemen then introduce an extended free list to prevent the accumulation of a surplus, discriminating for that purpose, but which in practice will be of but little avail; we propose to extend the list by adding an article which will really, and to some effect, reduce the revenue, and they cry out against discrimination. His list includes brimstone and dye-stuffs, and fruits and other inconsiderable items benefiting manufacturers chiefly; we add iron, which is the great agent of civilization, necessary to every branch of human comfort and industry, and they are filled with horror at discrimination. This is a subject, sir, which the people can easily understand; this gauze is too thin to cover it, the whole is too transparent.

Sir, the tariff of 1846 has disappointed all its adversaries, and is yielding too much revenue. They are now afraid of the accumulation in the Treasury. That is right. The proper place for the people's money is in the people's pockets, except so much as is necessary to administer the Government economically. Let us wake up to this subject.

I am in favor of free trade as our ultimate policy, but I do not believe the country is ready to abolish imposts now. Such a policy would be premature and unwise at present. In this matter the people will see their interests, and lead the politicians. Experience will disclose all that is needful, and when once they are satisfied of their interests they will command their agents, and they will obey. The necessity of arresting extravagant expenditures and rebuking waste will become more and more apparent. The evils which arise out of too much revenue have not been so sensibly felt, because the money has been collected by this sort of insensible taxation, but the whole will ere long be understood. I am for no sudden or violent change, but would treat this political evil as a wise physician would a complicated disease. I would pursue an expectant course, and so prepare the public mind for the great remedy. I know that the people are equal to the work of reform, and that if they felt that they actually paid the enormous sums which now enrich favored classes by the agency of imposts, suffering the double evil of supporting the expenses of Government, and pouring wealth into the laps of those who are enriched by the operation of discriminating duties, they are sagacious and firm enough to apply an effectual remedy.

SALES AND IMPROVEMENTS. Judging from the prices paid for property, and the improvements in and near town, it must surely be in a high state of prosperity. During the last week or two the following sales have been made: J. H. Bowditch, an unimproved lot, on Main street, 25 feet front, 150 feet deep, to Colin Macnair for $1000. J. S. Pender, Hotel, lot on Main street, 150 feet square, to L. S. Dunn for $10.000. James Weddell, dwelling and store, lot on Main street, 100 feet square, to S. L. Hart for $4.500. John S. Daney, gin house, lot on Back street, 150 feet square, to F. L. Bond for $800. Near town, Jos. S. Pender, 3 acres to W. S. Battle for $450. R. R. Bridgers, 5 acres to H. B. Bryan for $500. About a mile from town, J. S. Pender, 50 acres to Josiah Lawrence for $26 per acre. Some 15 or 16 miles from town, R. R. Bridgers, plantation to J. L. Horne and B. B. Barron for $14.000. Also, W. F. Dancy, Strabane, to R. R. Bridgers for $10,000.

In the way of improvements, Dr. Lawrence and Jas. Mehegan are just completing a couple of fine buildings. J. S. Pender is constructing another cottage. And H. B. Bryan is preparing to erect a very handsome and stylish dwelling, if his stables tell the truth. They surely bespeak something grand.

Tarborough Southerner.

NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE. This building, with the exception of the floor, will be constructed entirely of iron and glass. Ten large and eight winding staircases connect the principal floor with the gallery. The building contains, on the ground floor, 111,000 square feet of space, and in its galleries, which are 54 feet wide, 52,000 square feet more, making a total area of 172.000 square feet for the purpose of exhibition. There are thus on the ground floor two acres and a half, or exactly 2 52–100; in the galleries, one acre and 44–100; total, within an inconsiderable fraction, four acres. The dome is supported by 24 columns, which go up above the second story to a height of 62 feet above the floor. The quantity of iron to be used for the building will amount to about 1,250 tons. The roof will cover an area of 144,000 square feet. The glass for the building will amount to 39,000 square feet, in 9,027 panes, 16 by 34 or 38 inches.

THE OYSTER TRADE OF BALTIMORE. The Baltimore Sun of the 6th says: "Messrs. Adams & Co. are now running an express car, especially for the accommodation of the oyster trade, and are forwarding *daily* to the West by way of the Baltimore and Susquahanna Railroad and the Pennsylvania improvements, *eighty tons* of oyster in cans. The operations of one house here comprise the opening of *two thousand five kundred bushels of oysters per day*, giving constant employment to *one hundred and fifty men and boys.* There are others also engaged in forwarding oysters to the West, and one transporting house, in addition to the above, we learn sends forward not less than *five tons* per day. This oyster business is one capable of being extended to an extent of which few have any idea, and must, ere long, be counted among our resources as one of no inconsiderable importance—for it is capable of any aptitude which the future demand may require.

ANOTHER GORDIAN KNOT IN THE U. S. SENATE. Governor Foote of Mississippi, says the Richmond Enquirer, has notified B. N. Kinyon of Tishemingo, that he, the Governor, will immediately after the 4th March next, transmit to Mr. K. a commission as U. S. Senator, to fill the seat now held by Mr. Brooke, and which will become vacant at that time. Mr. K. in his reply, notifies the Governor of his willingness to accept the appointment. Gov. Foote writes thus to Mr. K.:

"On looking into the Senatorial *precedents*, you will find that it was decided, at a very early period, that the Executive of a State has no right to appoint to a Senatorial vacancy which had not at the period of such appointment, *actually arisen.* Therefore, no appointment made before the *4th day of March* would be valid. This is quite unfortunate for us—since it is almost certain that no appointment of Senator could be made at so late a day as the 4th of March, which would enable the person appointed to reach Washington in time for Senatorial service during the special session of the Senate, which, according to usage, will commence on the next 4th of March. All that perhaps can be now done, is to see that the seat in the Senate, which is to become vacant on the 4th of March, 1853, shall be occupied on the 1st Monday of December of the same year."

The case referred to is evidently that of James Lanman, of Connecticut, who presented to the U. S. Senate credentials of his appointment by the Governor of that State as a Senator "to take effect immediately after the 3d of March, 1825, and to continue until the next meeting of the Legislature" of said State. After discussion, Mr. Lanman's claim to a seat was rejected, on the ground that "it is not competent for the Executive of a State, in the recess of a Legislature, to appoint a Senator to fill a vacancy which *shall happen*, but has not happened at the time of the appointment."

This appointment and acceptance will raise a novel and important question in the Senate, as to whether the expiration of a six years term, when the Legislature has not chosen to elect to the one about to commence, is such a vacancy as the Governor is authorized to fill. The power of the Governor to make the appointment, under such circumstances, will be a matter of great doubt and controversy. We confess that our opinion has always been that the constitution limits the authority of the Executive to fill such vacancies as arise after an election by the Legislature, and not by expiration of a term. We know that this has been the policy and practice of Virginia, as manifested on some memorable occasions. It is proper to state, however, that a contrary opinion is entertained by journals of standing and intelligence. For instance the Norfolk Argus thus sustains the action of Gov. Foote and appeals to Gov. Reid of North Carolina to appoint a Senator of the United States, after the 4th of March, under a state of things precisely the same as that in Mississippi:

"SENATORIAL VACANCY IN NORTH CAROLINA. We stated in yesterday's *Argus* that the Legislature of North Carolina adjourned *sine die* on Monday, without electing a United States Senator to supply the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of Senator Mangum, which happens on the 4th of March next. If there is no authority in the executive of that State to fill the vacancy, then North Carolina will have but a single representative in the Senate chamber, for two years to come, unless Gov. Reid should consider it his duty to call an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of electing a Senator. But has not Gov. Reid the power of appointment, now that the Legislature has neglected to discharge its duty in this particular? This is an important constitutional question, and one worthy of consideration and examination. We are not aware that there are any precedents upon the subject, though we see it stated in a Whig journal that the U. S. Senate decided, a number of years since, that the Governors of the States have no authority to fill vacancies arising under such circumstances.

The provisions of the Constitution, pertinent to the point involved in the controversy are as follows:

"The Senate of the United States *shall* be composed of *two* Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years."

And again:

"If vacancies happen by resignation *or otherwise* during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."

The time, places and manner of holding elections for Senators is to be prescribed by the Legislature of each State unless Congress shall at any time by law alter such regulations. It will be observed from the clauses above quoted that the constitution makes it imperative that there *shall* be always *two* Senators from each State, and that in case of vacancies by "resignation or *otherwise*"—the failure for instance of the legislature to elect, the executive of the State is to make temporary appointments. We know that the legislatures of the several States are in the habit, and very properly too, of electing Senators in advance before the term of the incumbent expires. But the question presents itself, when does the term of a Senator expire? Certainly not until six years from the period at which he was elected. Judge Mangum continues a Senator from North Carolina up to the 4th of March next. At that time and not before under the limitations of the Constitution, his seat becomes *vacant*, so that in fact, the vacancy 'happens' during the recess of the Legislature. But concede that this is not a correct view of the meaning of the Constitution—then the other alternative arises that such a vacancy has happened by the failure of the Legislature to elect which is contemplated by that portion of the Constitution which authorizes the executive of the States, when a vacancy shall happen by resignation or *otherwise* to fill it.

Suppose that Mr. Mangum was to die to-morrow, could it be seriously contended that Gov. Reid would only have a right to appoint a successor to him until the 4th of March next? And that if he were to make an appointment until the Legislature should again assemble to fill the vacancy, that it would be transcending his powers and a violation of the constitution? To our view, such a position would be unphilosophical and untenable.

A similar case precisely, to the one in North Carolina, has occurred in Mississippi. There the Legislature could not agree as to who should be Senator, and they adjourned without making an election. Since the adjournment, however, Gov. Foote, who is deeply versed in constitutional law, has appointed a successor to Mr. Brooke, whose term expires in March next. So profound a lawyer as Gov. Foote, would scarcely have ventured upon such an act without being fully satisfied as to his authority for doing it. We trust that Gov. Reid will not hesitate to follow his example, and that he will carry out the wishes of his party by bestowing the appointment upon the noble and talented Dobbin."

FIGHTING EDITORS.—*Excitement at Steubenville, Ohio.* For some time past, a bitter personal quarrel has been waging between the editors of the Steubenville (Ohio) Herald and the Messenger, growing out of a rivalry between the two to get an early copy of the President's Message. The Herald man charges him of the Messenger with getting from the post-office and keeping for his own exclusive use all the copies of the message sent on in advance for the use of editors generally at that place. Consequently, on the 25th ult., according to the Herald, the editor of the Messenger entered the Herald office, locked the door upon the editor, drew a dagger, and threatened to murder him on the spot unless he signed a paper which the Messenger editor held. The Herald man, (to save his life, he says,) signed it, and afterwards had the Messenger man arrested. The wife of the editor of the Messenger, the day previous, it is said, procured a horse whip, and proceeded to the Herald office to demand satisfaction for introducing her name into the controversy, but not finding the editor in, she made at one of his workmen, who was compelled to make a hasty exit. The affair has created considerable excitement in that unusually quiet village.

THE BANNER STATE. The official vote of Texas, as declared by the State Department, is as follows: Pierce 11,512; Scott 4187. Twenty-two counties not heard from.

Since the above result was announced, thirteen additional counties have made returns, the total of which give Pierce 1900; Scott 890. In all but nine counties, therefore, the vote stands Pierce 13.410, Scott 5.077; *almost three to one.* Pierce's majority is 8,342, or nearly *fifty per cent.* of the whole vote. The "lone star" leads the van! The Boston Post says:

"There are 90 counties in Texas, every one of which, at the last election, gave a majority for Franklin Pierce. In three of the counties Gen. Scott did not get a single vote, and fourteen of them gave him less than ten votes each."

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Terrible Weather—Opposition to English Ministry—French Affairs—Other Governments and the Empire—The Kaffir War—Advance in Cotton—Decline in Breadstuffs, &c.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1853. The steamer Pacific has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of Dec. 15th. She encountered the most terrible weather.

The steamer Andes was obliged to put back and arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning. Her bulwarks were stove in, her figure head lost and she was otherwise damaged.

Political news was generally peaceful and satisfactory.

ENGLAND. The Asia arrived at Liverpool on Monday.

The opposition to the ministry was increasing. The debate on the budget had been postponed till Thursday.

FRANCE. Napoleon's income had been fixed at 25,000,000 francs.

The French Princes are allowed a donation of 1,500,000 francs.

M. Fould has been appointed Minister of State and of the Household of Napoleon.

The new Empire had been favorably recognized by England and all the continental governments.

The Moniteur says that 800 political prisoners have been liberated since the declaration of the Empire.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. Advices from Capetown are to Nov. 6th. The Kaffir war continued without prospect of termination.

The U. S. steamer St. Mary arrived at Capetown, Aug. 15th, and sailed from Boston, Oct. 27th.

MARKETS.

Liverpool Markets, Dec. 15. Cotton.—Wright & Gandy's Circular, of the 14th Dec., says that the Asia's advices, received on Monday morning, advising the maintenance of a high range of prices for Cotton in the American markets, and reporting some slight injury to the crop by storms in the South had caused an advance of ⅛d. per lb. in the middling qualities. The sales of the three days were 15,000 bales, of which exporters and speculators took 3,500 bales. The quotations are fair Orleans 6d.; middling 5. 9-16d.; fair Mobile and Upland 5¾d.; middling Mobile 5.7-16d.; middling Upland 5⅝d.

Arrival of Steamer Glasgow—One day Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3. The steamer Glasgow, from Glasgow, has arrived. She left Glasgow on the 16th, and brings Liverpool advices by telegraph up to Wednesday evening.

MARKETS. *Liverpool, Dec. 15, P. M.* Cotton closed firm; the sales of the day (Wednesday) amounting to 6,000 bales, of which speculators took 1500 bales.

At London consols closed at 100⅛.

GENERAL NEWS. The Indian mail had arrived at London, bringing intelligence of the death of the Queen of Siam. The State of Siam had thrown off its allegiance to Ava, and an army of 50,000 men and 250 elephants were on the British frontier.

A destructive fire occurred at Canton on the 27th of October, by which property to the amount of $150,000 chiefly in silk goods, was destroyed.

An engagement had taken place between the Chinese insurgents and the Government troops, in which the former were successful, putting to death 30 officers and 1,000 people.

Arrival of the Steamer Washington—Sleet, Storm, &c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3. The steamer Washington arrived at Boston this morning, short of coal, with the loss of fore-topmast. She will probably sail for New York on Tuesday morning.

The sleet and ice near Boston broke all the telegraph lines for many miles. The House line was repaired at 10 to night. The Morse and Bain wires are still down.

Arrival of the Isaabel—Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 2d. The steamer Isabel arrived last night from Havana, with advices to the 30th ultimo. The small-pox was raging there with great violence. Political affairs quiet. The Cyane was still in port. The Empire City, from New Orleans for New York, sailed on the 30th.

Business unchanged. Stock of Sugars small, with sales of brown at 6 a 5¼, and yellow at 6 a 6½; white 8 a 8½ reals. New Molasses was scarce.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, January 3.

A Calm in Politics—Differences in Democratic Opinion—Debate in the House on Cuba—The Homestead Bill, &c.

Everything is calm and quiet in politics—waiting for the process of crystalization. It cannot be denied, however, that there are different opinions entertained by the representatives of the different sections of the democratic party, in regard to the principles which ought to govern the Cabinet appointments of the President elect. There are those who believe that a Cabinet can only be a unit when it represents one and the same *principle*, and that no other composition can do more than furnish a compound fraction. There is a logic of events as unsparing and rigorous as that applied to abstract propositions.

In the House a very interesting debate on Cuba was lugged in, and carried on with great spirit. Mr. Venable gave the conservative, and no doubt deeply meditated, views of Mr. Calhoun on the subject, and supported them very ably himself, to wit: "*That we* must wait till the fruit is ripe, and not stretch out our hands after it before it is ready to drop into our lap." This is no doubt the view of the greater portion of the Southern Rights men, as it is doubtless the best policy to be adopted by the whole country. Whenever the South ceases to be conservative, it will be untrue to its own mission and lose sight of its own interests.

Gen. Jones of Iowa, who to-day was in his seat in that body, looking remarkably well, will, I learn, call up the homestead bill, with a view of making it the special order for an early day in the session. He is, I believe, prepared to speak on it, and Gov. Bell of Tennessee, will probably follow him, on the same side. Let the subject be thoroughly discussed and understood, and there will be difficulty in passing the bill.

Whatever has to be done this session must be done soon; as half the session will be through before Congress is half under way for the despatch of business. X.

DIED;

In Benecia, California, on the 15th of October, of Typhoid fever, William G. Hill, jr., son of Dr. Wm. G. Hill, of this place.

To Rent.

THE Store now occupied by Henry B. Hayes in the market square. Apply to J. M. TOWLES, or WM. STRONACK.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1853. 15—1m.

For Sale or Rent.

THE House and Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Henry, known as the McPheeter's place, south of the Governor's Mansion; and the House and Lot immediately opposite, formerly occupied by Col. Manly. The terms will be liberal.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1853. 15—3t.

The Last Call.

NOTICE is hereby given that all the instalments on subscriptions to the stock of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, which were made prior to the General Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of said Company, in July, 1851, are now due, and on subscriptions made to said stock at said meeting, and since that time instalments amounting to 75 per cent. are now due. By order of the Board.

J. J. JACKSON, Treasurer of the Company.

January 6th, 1853. 15—2t.

Stop the Rascal!

ON the 29th instant, a man, calling himself differently JOHN WAGONER, and JOHN FOSTER—a small man, not more, probably, than 5 feet 5 inches high, rather dark complected, having a scar over one of his eyes, and small black whiskers, and professing to hail from Raleigh—came to my residence, in Granville, in a state of utter destitution and applied for work on the plantation. I gave him employment and supplied his necessities—but, on the night of Thursday, the 30th, he robbed me of a fine Gold Watch and Chain and absconded.

I will give a liberal reward for the recovery of the watch and the apprehension of the scoundrel.

WM. P. HAWKINS.

Granville county, (five miles from Henderson.)

January 6th, 1853. 15—3t.

THE TONGUE OF NESTOR

That dropped words "like honey" from his lips, entranging his hearers with a voice more musical than the notes of "dying swans," could not have had a subject to exhausted "The Lava Floods of Eloquence" possessing more interest to the Human Family than the World-Wide Renown and Brilliant Luck of that Truly Fortunate and Old Established Lottery Firm,

PYFER & CO.,

No. 1, Light St., Baltimore, Md.

Whose matchless fame, "in days of yore" would not only have been saluted by the strains of Memnon's Lute whose silvery tones hail'd "Aurora's Birth;" but the magic skill of the Chisel of Lyssippus, would have left to "After Ages," a monument to their memory, more towering in its solemn grandeur, than the Mausoleum of Caria's King.

Restless Spirit of Crœsus, Son of Halyattes! Gaze on our "handy work." Witness the hoards of wealth we dispense, and then in silent sorrow, hie thee back to the "Hades" again.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!

Sold and Paid!

Splendid Schemes for January, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. Jan.	Capital Prizes.		No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$12	$45 00
3	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	30 00
4	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
5	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
6	18,656	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	19 00
7	17,500	78 Nos	16 drawn	5	17 00
8	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
10	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
11	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
12	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
13	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
14	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
15	50,000	78 Nos	20 drawn	15	70 00
17 5 of	12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
18	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
19	35,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	10	40 00
20	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
21	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
22	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
24	28,500	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	25 00
25	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
26	37,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	36 00
27	27,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	18 00
28	12,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	4	12 00
29	64,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	20	75 00
31	31,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	10	30 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

☞ Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

GREAT SALE OF PRIZES!

The Grand Capital Prize of $60,000 sold in a Package of Half Tickets to an old Correspondent in De Soto County Mississippi—he had bad luck for some time but Persevered.

$24,000, in package Quarter tickets sent to Georgia.

$20,608, in package of wholes sent to S. Carolina.

$10,000, in package of whole tickets sent to N. Carolina

$35,000, in package quarter tickets sent to N. Carolina

$16,312, in package half tickets sent to Pennsylvania.

$26,000, in package of eights sent to Virginia.

$5,000, in single whole ticket sent to Alabama.

$40,040, in single half ticket sent to Tennessee.

So we go—every day selling and paying the Prizes, and raising the poor man to a level with the rich "Nabob." Thousands who once never read a lottery advertisment, are now awakening to the importance of this beautiful system of realizing Fortunes from small outlays. How easy can the price of a Package or single Ticket be saved, "little by little," to invest in the

Maryland Lotteries!

PYFER & CO. SUB-AGENTS.

Think how pleasant it will be to have "Fortune buckled on your back," in this easy manner, and no longer hesitate to make at least one trial, at the truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established Lottery Agents and Bankers,

PYFER & CO.,

No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

January 1st, 1853. 14—

Executrix' Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd. are hereby notified to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD is my authorized Agent to receive all dues to the estate, and make all settlements and discharges. This 1st day of Jan. 1853.

JANE F. HAYWOOD, Ex'trx of Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.

January 1, 1853. 14—1mw&sw.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the Counties of Wake, Johnston, and Chatham. He is to be found at the office lately occupied by Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.

January 1, 1853. 14—6mw&sw.

NOTICE.

THE late partnership of MCILWAINE, BROWNLEE & Co., having expired by limitation, we will continue the

GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,

UNDER THE FIRM AND STYLE OF

McILWAINE, SON & CO.,

and hope by constant and faithful attention to the interests of our friends, to merit a continuance of their patronage and support.

Our Stock of Groceries will be large and commanding, embracing a general assortment of goods in our line, (intoxicating Liqors excepted.)

We shall give strict atttention to the sale of Produce on Commission, and will be prepared to make liberal advances.

A. G. McILWAINE,
ROB'T D. McILWAINE,
ROB'T A. MARTIN,
JOSEPH B. DUNN.

Petersburg, Jan. 1, 1853. 14—4w.

GEOLOGICAL, &c., SURVEY

Of the State of North Carolina.

PROF. EMMONS' interesting Report (published by direction of the Legislature,) upon the Geological character, Mineralogical Resources, &c., of the State of North Carolina,—so far as his operations have, thus far, extended,—will be issued from the REGISTER Office, in the course of a few weeks.

This work will make a volume of 150 pp., 8 vo., and will be sold at 50 cents a copy. Any person remitting 75 cents will receive a copy by mail, free of postage.

SEATON GALES.

January 1st, 1853. 14—2t.

LAW SCHOOL.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the 15th January, 1853.

F. NASH.
J. L. BAILEY.

January 1st, 1853. 14—td.

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY.

T. M. JONES, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE Spring Session of 1853, will commence on the FIRST Monday in January. Ample arrangements have been made in the village and vicinity, for the accommodation of a large number of boarders, at 8 to $9 per month. No EXTRA charges.

TUITION—Latin, Greek, and the higher English and Mathematical branches, $15 per session
Common English branches, $10 " "

Franklin co., N. C., Dec. 14th, 1852. 10—w4t.pd.

ROBINSON & Co's., Shoes and Slippers, 250 pairs Mo. and Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers, Ladies, Misses, and Children's Goat Bootees, White Kid Slippers. For sale by J. BROWN.

October 26, 1852. 100—

$300 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Turner Edmundson, late of the County of Greene, stands charged with the murder of one James Taylor, late of said County, and that said Turner Edmundson has fled from justice and escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now therefore to the end that the said Turner Edmundson may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Greene County.

DESCRIPTION.

Turner Edmundson is described to be about six feet six inches high, stoops forward a little, hair and whiskers black mixed with gray, age about forty-five years, large black eyes, speaks slow and calmly under all circumstances. He was raised in Greene, from whence he removed to Texas some years ago, where his family still remains. For a few years past he has been in California.

Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this, the 6th day of January, A. D., 1853.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor,

W. H. JONES, *Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, January, 6, 1853. 954—4tw.

The Wilmington Journal will give four weekly insertions.

DAN RIVER INSTITUTE.

THE Spring session of this School will commence on Monday the 10th of January next. The services of Mr. J. N. Montgomery have been secured in the Mathematical department. Mr. Montgomery is a graduate of the University of N. C., and his qualifications, moral and literary, are of a high order.

Board from $7 to $8 per month.

A. C. LINDSEY, Principal.

Yanceyville Dec. 1852 15—

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Raleigh, for the month ending December 31st, 1852:

A.
Alford, J. B.
Aldrich, Andrew
Adams, Allen
Allen, Runalds
Anderson, Creasy
Alford, Norfleet

B.
Black, A.
Buffalo, John
Breedlove, Miss Betty
Bell, Miss Penny
Beasly, Chas. R.
Burdick, H. (N. C. R. R.
Bynum, Wm. P.
Brannon, Dan'l
Boon, Louis
Bridges, Miss Maggie A.
Brackett, Edward
Birgo, John S.
Burt, P. B.
Bevers, Fendale
Body, Miss Catharine
Bryon, Henry R.
Bass, Henry
Baucom,

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

DXOND P. GAINE'S PATENT CIRCULAR CONCAVE

Mill Dress.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has purchased the rights to sell this PATENT in the State of North Carolina, and would say to those who wish to avail themselves of this great improvement, that he is ready to put upon Mill Burrs and Corn Stones, this NEW PATENT DRESS.

For further information address the subscriber at South Lowell, Orange County, N. C., who will furnish Drafts, Specifications and all the information necessary to use this improvement. The advantage of this patent is to facilitate the grinding, and improve the flour or meal.

It is warranted to grind double as fast as the common dress, and some that have it in use certify three times as fast.

JAMES H. WHITTEN.

July 2d, 1852. 928—10t,w.pd.

I have had this Dress put upon my Corn Stones, and can assure the public that it is decidedly a Great Improvement, both in speed and the quality of the meal.

J. A. McMANNEN.

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favors. He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Cheese, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, plait Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1852. 86—1y.

Quinton Utley's Tooth-Ache Drops.

FOR THE CURE O. "HE TOOTHACHE.

One of the Greatest Discoveries of the 19th Century!

FROM the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Toothache, I have been induced to offer it those who may be afflicted; with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue the most violent pain, and give entire relief to the severest toothache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at IRA BECKWITH'S Store, on Fayetteville St. a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jone's Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Bett's Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cts. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the toothache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.

Raleigh, September 7, 1852. 86—1y.

HATS AND CAPS!

THE LATEST STYLES for the FALL of 1852.

BEEBE'S and Leary's fashionable super. Moleskin. A large assortment of HATS and CAPS of almost every style that is out this season, from the finest qualities to the lowest price. Now ready at TUCKER'S.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the members of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Tuesday the 11th day of January next, for the purpose of electing a board of Directors for the ensuing year.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, Secretary.

Raleigh, December 6th, 1852. 7—td.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale her House and Lot, situated in the South-western part of Raleigh, near the residence of Maj. Collins. The House is new, has two stories, and the lot has upon it all necessary outhouses. There is half an acre of ground attached.

A good bargain may be had, if application is made soon. Persons who wish to purchase, will of course examine the premises.

E. A. GORMAN.

Raleigh. Oct. 18, 1852. 97—tf.

TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC FOR 1853.

PUBLISHED this day, and sold wholesale and retail by HENRY D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.

October 12, 1852. 95—

Boots and Shoes.

J. MILES & SONS' Improved Stitched Boots, Double Sole and Waterproof do., a splendid article of Double Sole Brogans for the practical Farmers of Wake and surrounding country, including the Railroad.

EVANS & COOKE.

Sept. 17. 88—

Fancy Cloth Sack Frocks.

WE have just received this morning four dozen more of those handsome business Cloth Coats, of all colors and sizes—made up in our usual good style at HARDING'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

November 24th, 1852. 4—

Bank of the State of North Carolina.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in this City, on the first Monday in January next.

C. DEWEY, *Cashier*

Raleigh, Nov. 24, 1852. 5—

Still Better.

ANOTHER box of that celebrated Oronoko Brand of chewing Tobacco. Received this day by

H. D. TURNER.

December 14, 1852. 6—

2000 LBS. cut nails and finishing brads, 1 bale ex. et. Oznaburg.

J. BROWN.

Dec. 7, 1852. 6—

MERINO Under Shirts, Drawers, Gents' Hosiery Stocks and Cravats. Large lot just received at Harding's CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

November 1st, 1852. 102—

J. M. Lovejoy's Academy.

THE 23rd Session will commence on the 1st of January, 1853.

Raleigh, November 19th, 1852. 5—1y.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES McKIMMON,

Fayetteville St., next door to the N. C. Bookstore

HAS in store and is now receiving a full assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, together with his usual supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Queens-ware, Hats and Caps, which he offers to the public, Wholesale and Retail, on liberal terms, consisting in part of the following:

Printed Cashmere and DeLaines, new and beautiful designs,
Brocade Silks, very rich,
Fancy fig'd and plain do
Plain bl'k and watered do
French Merinos of every shade,
English do do
French and Earlston Ginghams, Fancy and Black and White,
French, English and American Prints of the latest style,
4-4 to 12-4 Tarlton Wool Shawls, all qualities
8-4 to 10-4 Long do do
Black and Mode colors do
Embroidered Linen Cambric Hd'kfs,
Hem Stitch and Tape Bord'd do
Black, White and Fancy Kid Gloves for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and children,
Black Nett and Plain Silk do do
Silk and Cotton Hosiery of all kinds,
Merino, Thibbet and Wool Gloves do
Damask Table Diapers, 6-4, 8-4 and 10 4 wide,
Bird Eye, Scotch and Russia Diapers,
Huckaback, Bleached and Brown,
Damask Napkins and Doylies,
Bamsley Sheeting, 6-4 and 12-4 wide, Pillow Case Linen,
Irish Linen, Long Lawn, French Lawn,
Jackonett, Cambric, Plaid and Swiss Muslins, and Nansook do
Plain and Dotted Swiss do
White, Red, Green and Yellow Flannels, in great variety,
Blue and Brown Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Kerseys, Linseys and Osnaburgs,
Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, a complete assortment.

HATS AND CAPS.

Just to hand a general assortment of Fashionable Fall style for Men, Boys and Children.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Now opning my usual large supply for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys, Misses and Children, in great variety. Also, Men's and Boy's heavy Brogans, single and double soles, suitable for the Farmers.

COTTON BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

A large Lot of Gunny, Dundee, and German Bagging, Hemp and Jute Rope and Twine.

GROCERIES.

A complete assortment of Brown, Crushed, Ground and Clarified Sugars,
Java, Laguria and Rio Coffee,
Sugar-House Molasses and Syrup, choice Teas,
Choice Champagne, Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines,
Cogniac Brandy and old Monongahela Whiskey,
egars of the most approved Brands.

Sept. 24, 1852. 91—1y.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old Store, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St, Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

Marine & Pocket Chronometers, Duplex and Repeating Watches.

(By Appointment to the Admiralty.)

WILLIAM DIXON,

CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MANUFACTURER,

45 King Square, Goswell Road, London.

THIS certifies that the accompanying Watch No. 14713, is warranted by me to be of my Manufacture, and no Watch with my name upon it, is genuine, unless accompanied by a Certificate, bearing my signature.

I guarantee the Watch No. 14713 to keep time to the satisfaction of the purchaser.

W. DIXON.

These Watches have a high reputation in Europe and America as superior time pieces. Imported and for sale by

PALMER & RAMSAY,

Raleigh, Nov. 15th, 1852. 1—

TO MERCHANTS—IMPORTANT AND TRUE. The fact, that merchants can supply their wants in their home markets, and thus save the trouble and expense of a northern trip, being fully established, the subscribers, in anticipation of a large demand for their popular Ready Made Clothing, have manufactured an unusually large stock, which, they may safely say, has never been surpassed, if it has been equalled, in the southern market.

Encouraged by the very liberal patronage hitherto received, and with largely increased facilities, we are determined to keep pace with the onward spirit of the age, and to use every honorable effort to deserve our share of the "*public distribution.*" Merchants visiting Petersburg, whether dealing in Clothing or not, are invited to visit our WHOLESALE ROOMS, now stocked with every variety of Clothing, *of our own manufacture*, the most modern styles, and at *New York prices.*

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING BAZAAR,
Sycamore, three doors from Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.

September 1, 1852. 84—tf.

D. G. BRIGGS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL give strict attention to the sale or forwarding of all produce or Merchandise entrusted to his care.

REFERENCES.

Wm. Boylan, Geo. W. Mordecai, } Raleigh, N. C.
Col. A. Joyner, John Campbell, } Weldon, N. C.
McIllwaine Browne & Co., Patterson & Cooper, } Petersburg, Va.
J. C. Wilson & Co., DeRosset & Brown, } Wilmington.

August 8th, 1852. 932—

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO, superior quality—an additional supply just to hand and for sale by J. McKIMMON.

LAMP OIL—Winter Strained Oil in store and for sale by J. McKIMMON.

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AURRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—.

Clothing! Clothing!! Clothing!!

TATE & CO. have this day received another large lot of the latest styles of Fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, manufactured by ourselves expressly for our own Wholesale and Retail trade, and warranted to give satisfaction. We name in part—extra-fine black, blue, brown and olive colored Beaver Over Sacks, fine and extra-fine Dress and Frocks of various styles, do Satin silk Velvet, Cashmere and merino Vests, fine and extra-fine black; doeskin and fancy cassimere Pants, likewise, a very large lot of medium and low priced in great abundance, all of which we will sell as low as such goods can be bought in any city in the United States, wholesale or retail. Call on TATE & Co. for bargains.

N. B. We would respectfully say to those who have left their measures for Clothing that they are all received in fine order.

TATE & CO.,
West side, Fayetteville street, Raleigh.

November 29th, 1852. 5—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Etastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90 —

Pleasant Grove Male Academy.

WAKE FOREST, N. C.

WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. The Academy is situated about 1 1-2 miles from Forestville.

No deduction for loss of time, except in case of protracted sickness. Board can be had at $6 50 per month, including washing, lights and fuel. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. For further particulars address

DR. W. HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake County, N. C.

November 8th, 1852. 104—t15J.

☞ The Weekly Register and the Spirit of the Age will copy.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

JUST received at the North Carolina Music Store a new and beautiful lot of Rosewood Pianos, with 6, 6½, 9¾ and 7 octaves, selected by myself and which are warranted for five years. They are of superior tune, being the Iron Frame, which will last longer than those made with wooden frames and stand better in tune, which I will sell at low prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Oct. 18, 1852. 97—

TATE & CO. have this day received another supply of very fine medium and low-priced Clothing, the very latest style, which we are offering at reduced prices, wholesale or retail. Fayetteville Street, one door above Stith's, Raleigh.

Nov. 7th, 1852. 103—

2000 SMITH'S Mullen No. 7, 8, 9 and 10.

J. BROWN.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unneeessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 94—

NEW BOOKS.

NEW AND COMPLETE COOK-BOOK. The actical Cook-Book, containing upwards of one thousand receipts, consisting of directions for selecting, preparing, and cooking all kinds of Meats, Fish, Poultry, and Game; Soups, Broths, Vegetables, and Salads. Also, for making all kinds of Plain and Fancy Breads. Pastes, Puddings, Cakes, Creams, Ices, Jellies, Preserves, Marmalades, &c, &c, &c. Together with various Miscellaneous Receipts, and numerous Preparations for Invalids. By Mrs. BLISS. In one vol., 12mo.

The Freemason's Manual; a companion for the initiated through all the degrees of Freemasonry, from the 'Entered Apprentice' to the higher degrees of 'Knighthood.' Embracing Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, Master Mason, Past Master, Mark Master, Most Excellent Master, Royal Arch, Select Master, High Priesthood, Knight of the Red Cross, Knights Templars, Knights of Malta, the Ancient Constitution of the Order, &c. Embellished with upwards of one hundred Engravings, illustrating the emblems and symbols of the Order. By Rev. KINSEY JOHNS STEWART, K. T. This work has the sanction and approval of the R. W. G. M. of the State of Delaware, and of the M. E. G. H. P. of the Grand H. R. A. C. of Pennsylvania.

For sale at the N. C Bookstore by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, September 27th, 1852. 91—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory.

RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES:

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

Tombs, Monuments, Head-Stones, &c

THE Subscriber having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American MARBLE for *Monuments, Tombs*, and *Headstones*, and *Hearth, paint stones, slabs* for *Soda Founts, Baker's Slabs*, and Nova Scotia *grindstones*. solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The subscriber has examined the Northern prices, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any.

WILLIAM STRONACH.

Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1852. 85—1y.

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel

RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Carpeting.

DRAWING Room and Bed Room Carpets,
Stair Carpets,
Tufted and other rich Hearth Rugs,
Fancy printed Druggets for Crumb Cloths,
Rich fancy Piano and Table Covers.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

Candles.

15 BOXES best patent Sper Candles,
20 do do Adamantine do
20 do Hull's Patent Tallow do
Hull's No. 1 Bar Soap,
Black Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Starch, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Indigo, for sale by

JAMES McKIMMON.

Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

Delightful and Useful Books.

MARCO Paul's Voyages and Travels.—In New York—on the Erie Canal—in Maine—in Vermont—in Boston—Springfield Armory, with Illustrations, By Jacob Abbott. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL

IN RALEIGH.

THE Subscriber will open a School of this description in the City of Raleigh, on the first Monday in January next, strictly limited to *twenty-five* pupils. The Latin, Greek, and French languages will be soundly taught, with a thorough course of Mathematics. As the school is intended to be one of high grade, pupils will be expected to have already received some degree of preparatory instruction in the ordinary English branches.

The first session will be one of *five months*. Some half dozen boarders may be accomodated, if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12,00 per month.

Fees for Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, $25,00
French extra, 10,00

One half of the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance.

L. WADDELL.

October 10, 1852. 101—

REFERENCES.

Faculty of Washington College, Lexington, Va.,
Trustees of Staunton Academy, Staunton, Va.,
Rev. H. Ruffner, D. D., Kanawha co., Va.,
Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, Washington city.
Dr. F. T. Stribling, Western Lunatic Asylum, Staunton, Va.,
Rev. W. H. McGuffey, D. D., University of Va.,
Rev. R. H. Philips, Virginia Female Institute, Staunton, Va.,
Rev. B. M. Smith, Staunton, Va.,
Judge J. W. Brockenbrough, U. S. Court, Lexington, Va.,
Judge L. P. Thompson, Staunton, Va.,
Rev. Moses D. Hodge, Richmond, Va.,
Hon. S. S. Baxter, Richmond, Va.,
Rev. J. J. Smyth, Everittsville, N. C.,
Rev. B. H. Rice, D. D., Prince Edward co., Va.

The subscriber begs leave to add to his father's advertisement, inserted above, that any other information that may be desired in reference to his school, may be obtained of himself or of Mr. Cooke, at the North Carolina Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

J. A. WADDELL.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848-'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D, F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Gauthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Historical Sketches of North Carolina, FROM 1584 TO 1851.

COMPILED from Original Records, Official Documents and Traditional Sketches, &c., &c, by JOHN H WHEELER, late Treasurer of the State.

Extract from the University Magazine, (May number):

"A most liberal expenditure of time and substance has been made by a native citizen of North Carolina to supply the young men just coming on the stage of action with a portion of knowledge to them peculiar and important. He has furnished reminiscenes, refreshing to all which increase our pleasures at home and abroad."

Extract from George Bancroft, Historian of the United States:

"There are many separate pieces of information and valuable documents, which of themselves are worth the price of this work; which can be found no where else."

This work is valuable to members and others as containing the accurate returns of the population of each County, and is for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, N. C., October 4th, 1852. 97—

Encourage Home Industry,

BY PATRONIZING THE

Machine Shop and Foundry of

STAFFORD, CLARK & DIXON,

Who Manufacture all Sizes of

Horse Power and Threshing Machines,

(BOTH PORTABLE AND STATIONARY;)

STRAW-CUTTERS OF VARIOUS PATTERNS,

WHEAT FANS,

Mill and Factory Gear, Saw and Grist Mill Irons, Bark Mills, Wool Carding Machines, Edge Tools, &c., &c.

Address Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C.

October 25th, 1852. 101—8t.

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S History of the United States, 6th and concluding volume;

Mysteries, or Glimpses of the Supernatural, containing accounts of the Salem Witchcraft;

The Cock-Lane Ghost, Rochester Rappings; the Stratford Mysteries, &c. &c.; by Charles W. Elliott;

Pierre, or the Ambiguities; by Herman Mellville;

A Buck Eye Abroad, or Wanderings in Europe and in the Orient; by Samuel S. Cox;

Mental Alchemy—a treatise on the Mind, Nervous System, Psychology, Magnetism, Mesmerism, and Diseases; by B Brown William s, . D.

The Mother at Home; by John S. C. Abbott, very greatly improved and enlarged, with numerous engravings. For sale by H. D. TURNER.

At the N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, August 16, 1852. —79

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

THE NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE.

CONTAINING a summary statement of the Statutes and common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim, second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Ocotber, 22 1852. 99—

A GOOD CHANCE.

EVANS & COOKE have on hand a fine lot of Dress Goods, which they will sell at cost.

Rich Brocade col'd Silks,
French Satin DeChene,
Embroidered Robes,
Alboniso do.
French Cashmeres & DeLaines,
All other goods at very low prices,
Received to-day Black Silks, Cheap Delanes,
English Merinos, Men's wear Clothing
and Shoe, which will be sold cheap.
Call on us at the old Stand, No 29, Cheap Side.

Raleigh, Nov. 24th, 1852.

CEDAR GROVE ACADEMY.

THE spring session of this School, situated eight miles north of Hillsborough, will commence on the 6th of January next, and continue twenty one weeks.

TERMS. Tuition in Latin, Greek, and the higher branches of Mathematics, $15,00
English, 10,00

Board, including washing, &c. can be had, convenient to the Academy, in the families of Messrs. David Taylor, Solomon Thompson, C. C. Tinnin and Thomas H. Hughes, for $32,50 per session. W. W. Allison, immediately at the Academy, will take boarders at $35,00 per session.

SA L. W. HUGHES, Principal.

November 30th, 1852. 6—3w.

Candle and Lamp Wick.

A LARGE supply for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 14—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, A. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and H. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 21, 1852. 21—

Where do you find things Cheap?

THE Subscriber having laid in a choice assortment of the following articles, begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity that he will sell all his Goods at such prices as not